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PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN FRENCH CAPITAL AFTER ITALIAN TOUR

Mr. Wilson Resumes Residence in Paris After Receiving Great Overtures From the People of Milan, Genoa and Turin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—President and Mrs. Wilson returned this morning, reaching the Gare de Lyons at 10 o'clock. In accordance with the President's wish, his arrival was unmarked by ceremonies, and he and Mrs. Wilson drove straight to the Muret Palace. M. Clemenceau also returned to Paris this morning.

In his speech to a representative delegation that accorded him a welcome to the city of Milan at the Royal Palace on Sunday, President Wilson said:

"I cannot tell you how much complimented I am by your coming in person to give me this greeting. I have never known such a greeting as the people of Milan have given me on the streets. It has brought tears to my eyes, because I know that it comes from their hearts.

"I can see in their faces the same things that I feel toward them, and I know that it is an impulse of their friendship toward the nation I represent as well as a gracious welcome to myself. I want to reach the hope that we may all work together for a great peace as distinguished from a mean peace. May I suggest that this is a great deal in my thoughts.

"The world is not going to consist now of great empires. It is going to consist for the most part of small nations apparently, and the only thing that can bind small nations together is the knowledge that each wants to treat the others fairly. That is the only thing. The world has already shown that its progress is industrial. You cannot trade with people whom you do not trust and who do not trust you.

"Confidence is the basis of everything that we must do, and it is a delightful feeling that these ideals are sustained by the people of Italy and by a wonderful body of people such as you have in the great city of Milan. It is with a sense of added encouragement and strength that I return to Paris to take part in the council that will determine other items of the peace. I thank you with all my heart."

President Wilson then spoke to the committee on entertainment in the same city as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: Again you have been very gracious and again you have filled my heart with gratitude because of your reference to my country, which is so dear to me. I have been very much interested to be told, sir, that you are the chairman of the committee on entertainment which includes all parties without distinction, and I am glad to interpret that to mean that there is no division recognized in the friendship which you have for America, and I am sure, sir, that I can assure you that in America there would be a similar union of all parties to express friendship and sympathy with Italy, because, after all, parties are founded upon differences of program and not often upon differences of national sympathy.

"The thing that makes parties workable and tolerable is that all parties have their own country, and therefore participate in the general sentiments of that country, and so it is with us, sir. We have many parties, but we have a single sentiment in this war and a single sentiment in the peace, and in that sentiment lies our feeling toward those with whom we have been associated in the great struggle. At first the struggle seemed to be natural resistance to an aggressive force, but as the consciousness of the nation grew, it became more and more apparent that in the aggression of the Central Empire was the spirit of militarism, the spirit of autocracy, the spirit of force, and against that spirit there came, as always in the past, the spirit of liberty and justice.

"Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty can never be, and the beautiful circumstance about the history of liberty is that its champions have always shown the power of self-sacrifice. They have always been willing to subordinate their personal interests to the common good and have not wished to dominate their fellow-men, but have wished to serve them. This is what gives imperishable victory, and with that victory have come those things that are exemplified in names like this—the coming together of the hearts of nations and the sympathy of great bodies of people who do not speak the same vocabulary but speak the same ideas. I am heartened by this delightful experience and hope that you will accept not only many thanks for myself and for those who are with me, but thanks on behalf of an American people."

Later, the President, in a short speech at La Scala, said: "I wish I could take you all to some place where a similar body of my fellow countrymen could show their heart toward me as you have shown me your heart toward them, because the heart of America has gone out to the heart of Italy. We have been watchful of your struggle and of your heroic achievements, and it has been our joy in these recent days to be associated with you in the victory which has liberated

BOLSHEVISM FIRMLY HANDLED IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

BARCELONA, Spain (Tuesday)—Energetic measures are being taken against foreigners suspected of Bolshevik activities in Barcelona and other parts of Catalonia.

Upon strong representations being made to the government the steamship Manuel Calvo has been taken over for the transport to Odessa of about 400 Russian, Turkish and Bulgarian subjects, who are being expelled as undesirable, chiefly upon the grounds of Bolshevism.

FRENCH POLICY IN ORIENT DISCUSSED

Syrian Congress in Marseilles Examines Economic and Other Questions in Which France Is Concerned in the Levant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MARSEILLES, France (Tuesday)—Marseilles, whose ancient history is so closely connected with the Levant, has, on the initiative of M. Adrien Artaud, president of the Chamber of Commerce, called a Syrian congress, whose deliberations will cover three days. Its sections comprise economic, archaeological, educational, and sanitary, all of which are again divided into sub-sections.

Though the political aspect of the Syrian question does not figure in the congress program, it is well understood that the Marseilles initiative at this juncture is closely bound up with French traditions and interest.

The congress is being held at the Palais de la Bourse, and the opening ceremony was performed by M. Franklin Bouillon, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission. Several members of Parliament were present, as well as Chékri Ganom, and the president of the Geographical Society, M. Paul Dubouché.

M. Franklin Bouillon, in his opening speech, said that this initiative proves that Marseilles has understood the necessity for decentralization, which should inspire all regions of the country.

Parliament appreciates the fact that Marseilles, faithful to her traditions should place the Orient question in the forefront of her consideration.

If Alsace, the Sarre, and the left bank of the Rhine, questions which are vital to France, are excepted, it is the Syrian question which is closest to the country's heart. The traditions of France compel her to answer the Syrian people's appeal. She will not shirk her responsibility.

Public opinion will not permit either the government or Parliament to hesitate on this point at the Peace Conference. There is absolute unanimity in all parties on this maintenance of French prestige in the Orient, where for centuries France has pursued her work of human emancipation.

ARMOUR & COMPANY CITED TO APPEAR

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Armour & Co., on Tuesday was cited to appear before the Federal Trade Commission on Feb. 17 to answer a formal complaint that the company had "for the past three years concealed its affiliation with and control of the Farmers Cooperative Fertilizer Company of Richmond, Virginia."

The complaint alleged that through the concealed control, the Richmond concern acquired certain trade which Armour & Co. could not acquire were the facts of the control generally known.

DAILY INDEX FOR JANUARY 8, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Footwear Trade Outlook Bright.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Wool Needs of English Army.....	
Ship Buyers in Boston.....	
Editorials.....	Page 15
A Peace That Will Stand.....	
Literature in 1918.....	
Civil Service in Australia.....	
How Chicago Dealt With Anarchy.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
General News.....	
Ohio and Oklahoma Ratify Federal Dry Amendment.....	1
Australia Offers Peace Conference.....	1
South Carolina Teachers and Governor-Elect.....	1
Foundation Laid for Balkan League.....	1
Ohio Ratifies Dry Amendment.....	1
Inquiry Made Into Soldiers' Demands.....	1
Senator La Follette Assails Policy of Armed Opposition to Soviet Government.....	2
Inquiry Made Into Conditions in Navy.....	2
Prospect of Two Labor Congresses.....	2
Agents of Legation Reported to Have Arrived in United States With Funds to Spread Bolshevism.....	2
Berlin Extremists Cause New Crisis.....	2
Arizona Senator on Lower California Purchase.....	4
Women Urged to Help in Ratification.....	4
World Chamber of Commerce Is Urged to Change in Tariff on Dyestuffs.....	5
Spain Speeds Up Autonomy Inquiry.....	5
Interstate Commerce Commission Opposes Federal Control of Railroads.....	5
Paris Has Glorious Week of Festivals.....	6
How London Kept Armistice Day.....	6
Deaths of British Fliers in Belgium.....	6
Value of California Wine and Grape Lands Unimpaired.....	7

DRY CONDITIONS DECREASE ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

RUTLAND, Vermont—Arrests in this city for intoxication under dry conditions decreased nearly 75 per cent in the last year, according to statistics compiled from the records in the city court on Jan. 1. Dry advocates here will call the attention of senators and representatives from Rutland County to this fact, and urge that they vote in favor of the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution, which will be one of the first measures to come up in the biennial session of the Vermont Legislature, which convenes at Montpelier this morning. The total number of arrests for 1918 was 112, of which about 50 were for intoxication. The arrests for the last five years have averaged 350 per year, out of which about 200 were for intoxication.

NEW EDUCATIONAL LAWS TO BE SOUGHT

South Carolina Teachers and Governor-Elect of State Plan Measures to Increase Facilities and Wipe Out Illiteracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The department of superintendence of the State Teachers Association has passed a resolution, memorializing the General Assembly to call a constitutional convention, that the organic law of the State may be rewritten and provide an educational system "in conformity with modern educational practice."

The constitution was written in 1895, and provides a state-wide three-mill tax levy for the support of public schools. This uniform tax is supplemented by county and district levies, but the teachers are anxious to have a more adequate support from the State at large. Other constitutional sections, which were practical a quarter of a century ago, are now regarded as retrograde, and serve only to curb the progressive development of the schools.

Robert A. Cooper, who will be inaugurated as Governor of the State, on Jan. 21, says: "We should plan to increase our educational facilities in primary and high schools, colleges and universities. In this program we must include occupational training. Agriculture is the source of our wealth, and its development should be an important part of our school work. We must invest more money in our schools."

Governor-Elect Cooper will ask the Legislature to make the Compulsory Attendance Law state-wide in application, and also will recommend that proper provision be made for enforcement of the law.

The selective service regulations brought to the attention of the people of South Carolina as nothing has ever done the alarming status of the State to illiteracy and has greatly strengthened the determination to wipe out the stigma.

AUSTRALIA REPORTS INCREASED REVENUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday)—The federal customs revenue for six months amounts to more than £3,000,000, and shows an increase of £1,408,674 over the corresponding period of last year. The total revenue is £3,076,960, an increase of £320,171.

DRY AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY OHIO AND OKLAHOMA

One-Half of Number of States of Union Necessary to Secure Prohibition in United States Are Recorded as Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Ohio Legislature on Tuesday adopted the joint resolution ratifying the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The State Senate passed the ratifying resolution by a vote of 20 to 12, while the vote in the House of Representatives was 84 to 29. There was no debate on the question of ratification in either house.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by the wet forces in both houses of the General Assembly to make the ratification subject to popular vote in November, and an attempt to prevent suspension of the rules in the Lower House, which was necessary in order to act on the resolution on Tuesday, also failed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—The Oklahoma Legislature which convened here on Tuesday for its seventh session, ratified the National Prohibition Amendment as the first matter of business to be transacted. In the State Senate, ratification was made without a dissenting vote. In the House of Representatives the resolution was carried by a vote of 89 to 8.

Friends of prohibition afforded little opportunity for debate. The grounds on which it was opposed ranged from medical to constitutional, though they were voiced by only three members. Representative Walden advanced the argument that health demands that the measure be defeated. "What would we do during this influenza epidemic without alcohol?" he inquired. He argued that as a health measure it would be a mistake to ratify the amendment. Representative Stokes evoked applause when he replied that alcohol's value "as a life saver" could be measured by the thousands who died every year as a result of using alcoholic drinks.

Representative Butterfield and others put forward the states rights doctrine in opposition to the amendment and declared that it is not Oklahoma's privilege to dictate whether or not another state shall be deprived of its inherent rights.

Shortly after the passage of the resolution a message was read to both houses from the Governor of Oklahoma urging that ratification be one of the first acts of the Legislature.

One of the first measures introduced in the Senate is designed to replace the so-called Ferguson bone-dry law which was recently held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The bill introduced on Tuesday is said to have evaded the legal errors of the Ferguson law and is designed to make it a felony to possess liquor within the State.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.	
Number that stand in favor, 18.	
Number that stand against, 0.	
Number that have yet to vote, 30.	
Number needed of those yet to vote, 18.	
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:	
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.	
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.	
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.	
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.	
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.	
MARYLAND—Feb. 13, 1918.	
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.	
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.	
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.	
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.	
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.	
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.	
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.	
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.	
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.	
OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.	
OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.	

ITALIANS MAKE PROGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—News from Cyrenaica and Tripoli indicate that Italian troops are making progress with the reoccupation of the hinterland.

STATUS OF JEWS IN RUMANIA DEFINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Central Jewish Consistory in France, having addressed a letter to the Rumanian Minister calling attention to the Rumanian Government to the opportunity now presented for a final solution of the Jewish question in Rumania, Mr. Antonescu has sent a reply to Baron E. De Rothschild, president of the Consistory. The Rumanian Minister declares that Mr. Bratianu, now once more at the head of affairs in Rumania, is carrying out the views which he himself expressed at the sitting of the Rumanian constituent assembly in June, 1917, and is realizing the act of total emancipation so long awaited.

Mr. Antonescu states that he has received a telegram from Bucharest dated Dec. 23, in which Mr. Bratianu states a decree, giving citizenship to all Jews born in Rumania, is in the course of promulgation.

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES UNITE

Montenegro Votes to Join New Kingdom, Whose Organization Is Formally Announced, With Alexander as Regent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has been officially notified of the formation of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom, in a formal statement filed by representatives of the three peoples. The statement is as follows:

"In compliance with the decision of the Central Committee of the National Council of Zagreb (Agram) representing the state of all Serbs, Croats and Slovenes from the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, a special delegation was sent by that body to Belgrade on Dec. 1. By a solemn act proclaimed by His Royal Highness the Prince Alexander, the delegation proclaimed union into a single state of all Serb, Croat and Slovene people of the former Dual Monarchy with the kingdom of Serbia, under the reign of His Majesty the King Peter and the regency of Prince Alexander.

"In reply to the address presented to him, H. R. H. the Prince Alexander proclaimed union of Serbia with the said independent state of the Slovenes, Serbs and Croats into a single kingdom, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. His Royal Highness declared that he accepts the regency of that kingdom, and that he will form a single government.

"On Dec. 17, 1918, His Royal Highness has received likewise the delegation of Montenegro. This delegation presented to him the decisions of the great National Assembly of the Kingdom of Montenegro, voted Nov. 26. By these decisions His Majesty the King Nicholas and his family are declared to have forfeited all their claims to the throne of Montenegro; the Kingdom of Montenegro is proclaimed united with Serbia under the dynasty of Karageorgevitch, and by the fact of the said union enters also the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Alexander declared that he accepts this decision with grateful emotion. "A single and common government of the new kingdom has been formed on Dec. 21. The legations, consulates and other commissions of the Kingdom of Serbia abroad have become the legations, consulates and commissions of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

The union of these peoples into one kingdom is based upon the now famous agreement of the Corfu of July, 1917, a treaty which was supplemented by the resolutions reached, early in 1918, at the congress of Rome, of oppressed nationalities.

In the provisions of the agreement it was declared that the "sole and unyielding demand" of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was to be "free from every foreign yoke." They agreed that the state should be a free and independent kingdom, with indivisible territory and unity of allegiance, a constitutional, democratic parliamentary monarchy under the Karageorgevitch dynasty of Serbia, the title of the sovereign to be "King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

The state was to have a single flag and crown, though the separate flags could be used with equal freedom. All were to be equal before the law. They guaranteed religious freedom and equality, and unification of the calendar, declared that in the interests of freedom and of the equal rights of all nations, the Adriatic should be free and open to all, that political elections should be by direct, equal and secret ballot, that the constitution, passed upon by the constituent assemblies, would guarantee local autonomies, and that the state should be the guarantee for the peoples' independence and national development."

MICHIGAN URGES THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

LANSING, Michigan—The Michigan Legislature unanimously passed a joint resolution asking the United States Senate to pass the National Woman Suffrage Amendment.

PREMATURE NEWS IN DUBLIN NEWSPAPER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—On inquiry in authoritative quarters here today, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learned that the announcement in a Dublin paper that the government means to begin its policy of railway nationalization with Ireland is at least premature. Competent authorities here have no knowledge of any such intention on the government's part, and so far, in Ireland as in Great Britain, matters remain as they were before Mr. Winston Churchill's statement as to the government's railway policy.

FOUNDATION IS LAID FOR BALKAN LEAGUE

Complete Agreement Reported to Have Been Reached Between Greece, Tzecho-Slovakia, Unified Rumania and Jugo-Slavia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—That the laying of a foundation for a new Balkan League is already a fait accompli was the statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today by a high Greek authority in London. The new league, it was explained, will be far more comprehensive than the old, for this time it will embrace besides Greece, the newly constituted state of Tzecho-Slovakia and a unified Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. With all these three peoples Greek diplomacy, under Mr. Venizelos' direction, has reached a complete agreement before even the Peace Conference at Paris begins its formal deliberations.

As to the question of Bulgaria's admittance to the confederation, there is equal unanimity regarding the decision that that consummation must be dependent upon evidence forthcoming of Bulgaria's genuine repentance and fitness for such participation. Questioned as to the nature of the agreement reached, The Christian Science Monitor informant explained that, fortunately perhaps, the states concerned have no frontier questions to adjust between themselves, except in the case of Rumania and Serbia.

The latter now, of course, forms part of the Jugo-Slav state and it is hoped the delimitation of its frontier with the new Rumania will be settled amicably and to the satisfaction of both sides.

Apart from this matter the agreement insures friendly cooperation between the countries concerned and the development of economic relations and commercial interchange between them, and in this latter respect particularly, they are well fitted to supplement one another's resources.

Tzecho-Slovakia and Greece, for instance, can well exchange their particular products and manufactures for cereals and other produce of Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, and in this exchange of intercourse and commodities the development of water and railway transport will play a leading part.

For instance, Serbia acquired special privileges regarding the use of the port of Salonika, after the first Balkan war, and these privileges will now be extended to Tzecho-Slovakia which, with no access to the sea of her own, will thus find an outlet to the Mediterranean through the famous Greek port, whose importance promises, in these circumstances, to increase still further in the near future.

Then there are such possibilities in the way of railway communication as that opened up by the project for a London to Athens express which, after passing through France and Italy, will follow the Agram-Nish route and accomplish the journey from the latter center to Athens in 14 hours. The permanent way requisite for the establishment of this service is already in existence, although later, of course, it will need to be developed, as will other routes contemplated and which will render the allied Balkan states not only a flourishing and largely self-sufficing community among themselves, but a connecting link between the rest of Europe and the Near East.

The former Pacific Colonies of Germany, now administered jointly by the Commonwealth of Australia and by New Zealand, were in part acquired through German private enterprise. They included the Samoan Islands, the Bismarck Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, as the German portion of New Guinea was named, and the Caroline, Marshall, Pelew and Ladrones groups of islands.

The acquisition of colonies by Germany pertained only to the closing years of Bismarck's political career. But what Bismarck at first refused to do, private initiative did. Hamburg and Bremen merchants established stations in the Pacific for the purpose of selling their goods and acquiring tropical products, such as cocoa, rubber, copra, and spices. The interest aroused in the exploits of these private companies gave rise towards 1880 to a definite colonial party, and the formation of a Colonial Society. From that time on Bismarck adopted a vigorous colonial policy.

OMSK GOVERNMENT DEFEATS BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The latest information available indicates that the victory of the Omsk Government's troops over the Bolsheviks at Perm was overwhelming, and that the Siberian Army has now crossed the Kama and is pursuing the retreating enemy toward Gzlofz. Some 31,000 prisoners have been captured in the process, together with an enormous quantity of booty, which includes wagons, locomotives, armored trains, military equipment, and ammunition.

In Perm, a large number of instruments of torture, left behind by the Bolsheviks, was discovered, and the treatment to which the population had been submitted was found to have been abominable. Those who perished by shooting were few, and fortunate, and most of the living inhabitants, who still survived, have been carried away by the retreating Bolsheviks.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS PEACE CONFERENCE DISTINCT PROBLEM

Geographical Position Causes a Firm Attitude in Regard to Islands to the North and to the League of Nations Idea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The attitude of Australia toward the Peace Conference has been a subject of considerable discussion in the press of Europe. It is felt that the great dominions will have a voice, and a powerful voice in the making of any British decisions, and it is recognized that the geographical necessities of the position will cause the voice of Australia to be carefully listened to.

Now, so far as the Peace Conference is concerned, there are two points on which Australia is likely to prove not merely insistent, but immovable. One is the question of the islands, the other is the question of the League of Nations. The first issue is straightforward, and a comparatively simple one; the second bristles with difficulties of a perhaps unexpected description.

The question of the islands resolves itself at once into the second question of the strategic safety of Australia in the future. Those who are responsible for the safety of the country are convinced that these German islands cannot on any account be intrusted to the keeping of any nation or federation of nations other than the Australian federation itself. They are afraid, for instance, that the danger to the country was proved only too plainly in the recent war, and that it would be traitorous to the country to agree to the islands again passing out of the hands of the British Empire. With regard to the complications which this might cause north of the equator, they represent themselves as by the very force of circumstances compelled to be unconcerned.

Whilst having no wish to cause any trouble in the settlement in the north of the Pacific, they maintain that it is their absolute bounden duty to secure the safety of the country by holding the islands in the South Pacific. There the matter remains until the Peace Conference, when a final decision will be made. Whatever that final decision may be, Australia, as far as she is concerned, has given her verdict.

With respect to the League of Nations, the Australian position is quite different, and is far more complicated. Like all the nations, Australia is anxious to see a League of Nations brought about, but in such a League of Nations her statesmen see considerable perils to the stability of the empire. They are afraid, for instance, that such a league may lead to internal interference in the question of tariffs, and they are quite determined that no such interference shall take place.

This is the reason why the three points of absolute necessity in any future settlement have been put forward, and are being argued, in the press, and this is why the autonomy of Australia with regard to the fixing of tariffs is being so insisted upon. The fact is that the Australians are alarmed lest any international agreement with respect to a no-favored-nation clause should interfere with their individual sovereignty and they are by no means prepared to surrender this particular form of sovereignty to any League of Nations.

On the other hand, they see that if every individual country maintains the right of fixing its own tariffs, it will be impossible for any league of nations to prevent either penalizing tariffs or most-favored-nation clauses. For this reason, they are puzzled as to how the full force of a League of Nations is to be exerted in this essential particular, and they are, as it were, awaiting further light on the subject.

The former Pacific Colonies of Germany, now administered jointly by the Commonwealth of Australia and by New Zealand, were in part acquired through German private enterprise. They included the Samoan Islands, the Bismarck Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, as the German portion of New Guinea was named, and the Caroline, Marshall, Pelew and Ladrones groups of islands. The acquisition of colonies by Germany pertained only to the closing years of Bismarck's political career. But what Bismarck at first refused to do, private initiative did. Hamburg and Bremen merchants established stations in the Pacific for the purpose of selling their goods and acquiring tropical products, such as cocoa, rubber, copra, and spices. The interest aroused in the exploits of these private companies gave rise towards 1880 to a definite colonial party, and the formation of a Colonial Society. From that time on Bismarck adopted a vigorous colonial policy.

Of the Samoan Islands, which were first sighted by the Dutch in 1722, four islands, including that of Savaii, with an area of 660 square miles, and Upolu, with an area of 340 square miles, the latter having formed the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, have been recognized as German possessions. The transference was made under an agreement between Great Britain and Germany in 1899, and approved of by the United States which possesses one of the group. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three

nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 35,000, of which about 500 are whites, and 1,000 half-castes. The islands are administered by a governor, with a native high chief and council. The seat of government is in Apia in Upolu, and the principal exports are copra and cocoa beans. The islands lie to the north of New Zealand and on the steamer route from Auckland to Honolulu.

The Bismarck Archipelago is formed of a number of large and small islands clustered to the northeast of New Guinea, and forming a part of the great Australasian group. The former seat of government was at Herbertshöhe, now named Kokopo, and the colony comprises islands once known as New Britain, New Ireland and New Hanover. The area is 27,200 square miles, with a population of 250,000, including 685 Europeans. The Solomon Islands form an eastern extension of the group and of them Bougainville and Buka were the German possessions, the rest being British. They have a population of 45,000. The islanders of the Solomons are skilled in canoe building, whilst the exports are copra, pearl shell, ivory, nuts, sandalwood and copal shell.

New Guinea has an area of about 290,000 square miles and is next in size to Australia, of which it appears to be a huge fragment. Politically it was divided between Britain, Holland and Germany, the German section in the north receiving the name of Kaiser Wilhelm Land. The German protectorate was established in 1885. Two years before, the eastern section had been annexed by Queensland, and the action of Germany forced Great Britain to proclaim a protectorate over the southeast. This was made a crown colony in 1888. In 1893 a boundary treaty was concluded. The former German section has an area of about 70,000 square miles, and a population of 450,000, with about 300 Europeans. The capital is the Rabaul. There are rich forests and petroleum deposits of uncertain quantity. A good export trade has been carried on, amounting to over £200,000 in 1912.

The remaining portions of the former German Pacific possessions lie to the north of the equator, and thus do not properly belong to the Australasian group. But all three of the principal groups, the Ladrões, Marshalls and Carolines, were invaluable to Germany because of their strategic position on the routes between the United States and the Philippines and China, and Australia and Japan. The Carolines were purchased from Spain in 1899 for over £200,000 and have a population of 50,000. The Pelew Islands lie to the west with a population of 10,000. The Ladrões have an area of 250 square miles. The Marshall Islands have been German since 1885. They cover 150 square miles and have a population of 15,000.

Serbian Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns that the leaders of the Serbian peace delegation are Mr. Paschitch, Dr. Trumbitch, Dr. Vesitch and Mr. Zolger.

Staff Director Advanced

NEW YORK, New York.—Joseph C. Grew, secretary of the American Peace Commission, has been designated supervising director of the secretariat staff of the commission, with the rank of minister plenipotentiary. This was announced here on Tuesday by the Committee on Public Information.

PROPOSED MARKET LAW IS REVIEWED

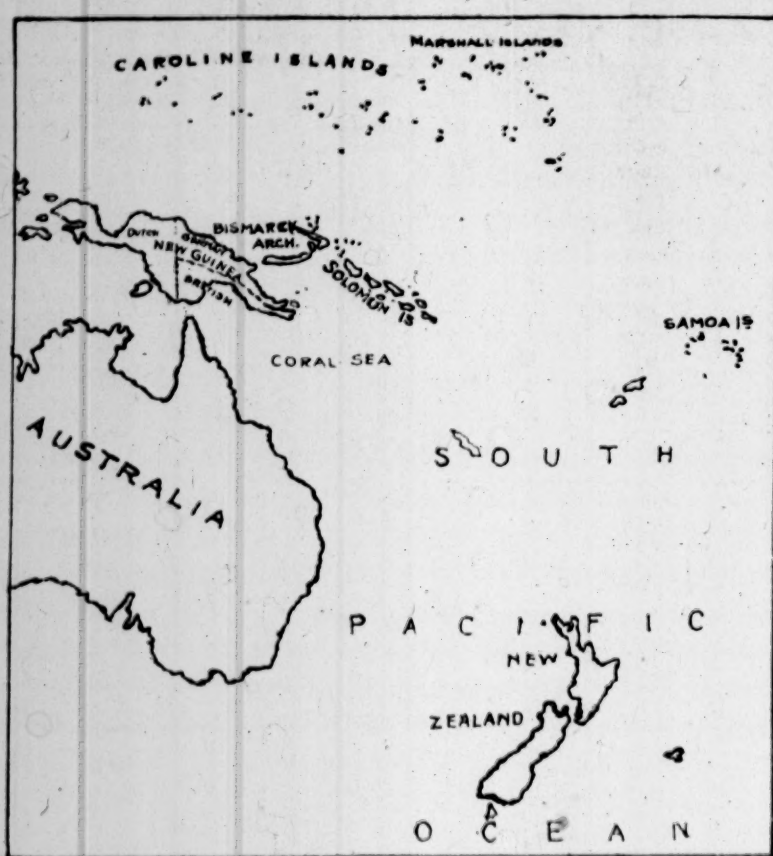
BALTIMORE, Maryland.—One of the most important questions before the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, now meeting in Baltimore, was taken up at its first session by Charles Brand, chief of the United States Division of Markets, when he presented a technical review of the proposed new market law and spoke of the work his bureau had already accomplished.

The bureau in question operates 20,000 miles of wire, Mr. Brand declared, connects with over 40 cities and towns, and collects and disseminates information as to prices, quantities, crop conditions, markets and so on. Mr. Brand insisted upon the necessity for constructive and punitive legislation to terminate unjust discrimination, deceptive waste and abusive practices or devices, and he urged support for the new market law.

D. F. Houston, United States Secretary of Agriculture, speaking at the afternoon session on Tuesday, urged that the foreman should make intelligent use of the bureau organized by the government for agriculturalists, and called attention to the work being done for the benefit of the farmer through agricultural colleges and extension stations. Some remarks were also made on the question of the place in agriculture for the returning soldiers.

LEGALIZATION OF CONTRACTS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A large part of the liquid capital of the country is tied up in informal war contracts with the government, according to Joseph H. Durfee of Chicago, who appeared on Tuesday before the Senate Military Affairs Committee as chairman of a committee sent to Washington by organized industries to urge prompt legislation legalizing the \$1,600,000,000 in contracts involved. He joined Secretary Baker in opposing the Hitchcock Bill already approved by the committee, which would validate the contracts, but create a commission to settle them instead of leaving the task to the War Department.



Map shows the island groups north of Australia, parts of which have been German possessions, and are now claimed by Australia

PROSPECT OF TWO LABOR CONGRESSES

Officers of Former Internationale Are Planning Conference at Same Time as the Socialist Congress Is Being Prepared

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In September last when Mr. Gompers was persuaded to reincarnate the idea of a conference of Socialists and Labor organizations at the same time and place as the plenipotentiaries of the powers met to discuss peace, a committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Gompers, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Vandervelde, and M. Albert Thomas. They were charged by the bodies called together by Mr. Henderson with the convening of this particular conference.

It now appears that Mr. Henderson, at the request of some one else, has undertaken to organize a conference at Geneva or Lausanne. To this conference have been invited representatives of the Socialist bodies. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, which now follows Mr. Henderson's lead, has also agreed to send representatives.

This will be the first time that the congress has been represented at an international conference, except when their representatives have attended as invited guests, and not as delegates. M. Louis Louhaux, whom the allied countries appointed corresponding secretary of the international group of trade union federations had been asked to call to an inter-allied and neutral conference representatives of those who have been contributing to the funds of the Internationale for a long period. He had at least in the first instance pledged himself to Mr. Henderson's program and took no steps until J. Oudegast, who for years has been a representative of the Dutch trade unions at the international conference, and whom Karl Legien appointed to keep the organization in existence during the war, took steps to carry out the wishes of those who desired to maintain the existence of a purely trade union organization.

This means that two conferences are now contemplated. The one arranged by the newcomers, and the other by the organization which has existed for 20 years. Mr. Oudegast intended visiting England to talk over the situation with W. A. Appleton, secretary-general of the Federation of Trade Unions, but passport difficulties prevented him.

These have now been removed, and Mr. Oudegast is expected in England, where he may be accompanied by Mr. Pimmen, who is Mr. Oudegast's very intelligent collaborator. Upon the conversation which will ensue in London depends very largely the future of the old Internationale which had an economic rather than a political basis. Its object was not to usurp the power of the government, but by force of public opinion and cogency of reasoning, to compel the governments to do the right thing by the people in every country.

It aimed at standardizing labor legislation; it compelled adoption of life and health-saving appliances. It sought to improve the arrangements made by countries in respect of insurance against sickness and unemployment and in the development of facilities for transferring post-office banking accounts and similar accounts with a minimum of trouble to the people affected. It concerned itself less with the fate of the nations and more with the lives of individuals, and the program which the inter-allied members published at Leeds in 1916 was adopted by neutral and hostile elements at Berne in 1917 and thus formed the basis, at least an economic basis, for most of the labor programs that have since been published.

Alsace Labor Organization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday).—M. Jouhaux and M. Merheim Dels of the Confédération Générale du Travail have held a conference with Mr. Imbs, secretary of the Alsatian and Lor-

raine labor unions for the consideration of points connected with the admission of the unions of the two provinces into the French central labor union organization.

A general meeting was also called, attended by Mr. Dels from Mulhouse, Colmar, Metz, and other places. Mr. Imbs pointed out the difficulty of immediate and complete organization owing to the language difficulty. It is possible that all unions of the two provinces will group themselves into one association, which, in its turn, will be affiliated to the Confédération Générale du Travail.

Labor Opposition Formed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An official report of a joint meeting of the Labor Party Executive and Labor members of Parliament today states that the following resolution was adopted with only one dissentient after a full discussion: "That it be an instruction from this conference that the Labor Party in the House of Commons make the necessary arrangements to become the official opposition."

It was also decided to appoint a joint sub-committee of the Parliamentary party and the national executive to develop closer working relations between the two bodies. The Parliamentary Party, meeting subsequently in separate session to appoint its officers, re-elected W. Adamson unanimously as chairman, with J. R. Clynes as vice-chairman. W. Tyson Wilson was elected as chief whip and F. Hall, Albert Smith, Neil Maclean and T. Griffiths as junior whips, representing England, Scotland, and Wales.

H. S. Lindsay, secretarial assistant to the Parliamentary Party since 1906, was appointed secretary.

INQUIRY MADE INTO CONDITIONS IN NAVY

British Committee to Take Evidence at Home Ports Regarding Pay and Conditions of Service in Fighting Forces

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces, with reference to the statement recently published on the government's behalf as to a review of the pay and conditions of service of officers and men of the fighting forces, that steps are being taken to complete an inquiry into these matters so far as the Royal Navy and Royal Marines are concerned.

A preliminary survey of the question has already taken place at the Admiralty and has convinced the board of the necessity for considerable changes.

A committee under the presidency of Admiral Sir Martyn Jerram, will now proceed to the home ports and elsewhere, as necessary, to take evidence from the naval ratings. In order to give the proceedings of the committee as far as possible the character and value of a joint conference of officers and men, at each port a certain number of ratings are to be selected by men at the port, and will be attached to the committee in the examination of witnesses and in the proceedings generally at the port.

Owing to the large number of different classes whose interests require separate consideration, it will be necessary to limit the advisory committee at each port, the classes from which it is to be drawn being settled by the committee.

Evidence will, however, be taken from all classes at each port. After the committee has visited the ports and taken evidence, all the representative ratings will be invited to be present in their advisory capacity at the further deliberations of the committee in London.

All possible steps are being taken that the investigation shall be promptly and thoroughly carried out.

OPPOSITION TO SOVIETS ASSAILED

Senator La Follette, in United States Senate Speech, Questions Justice of Armed Conflict Without a Declaration of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Russia situation came up again in the Senate on Tuesday, when Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, in what is practically his first political utterance since the St. Paul address in 1917, declared that false press reports and forged documents had misrepresented the Soviet Government. He urged the responsible authorities to explain to the people of the United States the reason why American troops are fighting "desperate conflicts" with the representatives of a government on which "we have not declared war."

Organized wealth and the "craven press," Senator La Follette charged, are behind the opposition of strong governments to the Soviet régime. This "misrepresented and misunderstood government," he declared, had made every effort to win the friendship and support of this country against German influence and aggression.

If Russia desired the aid of the United States against Germany, why did the Soviet government refuse to allow access to American soldiers definitely dispatched for that very purpose? asked Senator Swanson of Virginia, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Some leading Republicans and Progressives are scheduled to join in the discussion precipitated by Senator La Follette on Tuesday. The Senator from Wisconsin is, so far, the only one who has openly supported the Soviet Government. The danger of anything like approval of that government, generally accepted as synonymous with anarchy, at a time when the Reds are threatening order in Berlin and organizing embryonic Soviets in New York, is that the attitude of statesmen on the question of intervention in Russia might be interpreted as an endorsement of Bolshevik standards, so generally abominated and abhorred.

It is rising more to inquire as to the grounds and causes for sending American troops to Russia and for keeping them there, said Senator La Follette. He declared that he had hundreds of communications from citizens of Wisconsin asking for an explanation as to why their sons were kept in Russia after fighting had ceased and an armistice had been declared in Europe.

At this point Senator Swanson explained that United States troops were sent to Russia at a time when there was serious danger that Germany would penetrate to Archangel, get control of large stores of war supplies, and also establish a submarine base from which raids could be carried on successfully against allied and American shipping.

"Such an eventuality," he said, "would be a serious menace. It would have been cowardly to abandon friendly Russians who sought to shake off Bolshevik terrorism."

Not satisfied with this explanation, Senator La Follette asserted that from the most reliable information in his possession he would venture to say that "the Soviet Government was not in sympathy with the German Government. A mass of information came out of Russia last May, and when this information is submitted to the people of this country we shall then, and only then, be able to form a correct estimate. The proof is overwhelming that the Soviet Government tried in every possible way to enlist the support of the Government of the United States to the end that it might be able to withstand German influences and aggression."

"The war is ended. There is no pretext that troops of America are fighting Germany today. They are fighting Russians. Under what rule of international law can you justify our action and avoid paying an indemnity to Russia? No reasons have ever been submitted to this body as to why war should be declared on Russia. I venture to say that no grounds could be presented on which we could predicate a declaration of war on the Russian people."

Throughout his speech, Senator La Follette laid stress on the untrustworthiness of press reports about the Russian situation. The St. Louis papers, he said, were "plainly impressed with chicanery, falsification, fraud and forgery."

The question of what kind of government Russia should have is a matter for the Russian people, and not for other governments, he said. "It is not for us to attempt to overthrow the Russian Government," said Senator La Follette. "We have enough to do to settle our own internal affairs, and, above all, restore self-government."

Propaganda Financed

Fund of \$400,000 Sent by Lenin to Agents in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Department of Justice officials and agents are awake to the reported attempts now being made to spread Bolshevism in the United States, and it is announced that steps are being taken to stop the dissemination of this propaganda. Secret agents of Nicolai Lenin, the Bolshevik Premier, are said to have arrived here with a sum of money estimated at \$400,000, which they have aimed to use among the five groups of radicals reported to be working with this city as their headquarters.

The propaganda is being carried on not only among the uneducated radicals, and the type of people who can be persuaded toward anarchy with little questioning, but also by men whose education and personality seem to give them a certain control over their followers—men such as John Reed and Scott Nearing.

These men are of the type recently described to this bureau by an assistant district attorney as the "intellectuals" who mislead the masses. Since the signing of the armistice, these leaders have been outspoken in their praise of Bolshevism. Recently they were denied permission to speak in one of the public schools.

The Bolshevik campaign also is promoted through the printed word, and this branch of the work is not confined to radical handbills and pamphlets, such as those issued by the Industrial Workers of the World, nor does it stop with papers like the *Novi Mir* and the *Peasant and Worker*, in this city, and the *Revolutionary Age* in Boston, which are believed to be promoting Lenin's cause. In addition to this kind of printed ammunition, there is the weekly barrage of some so-called liberal publications, written for intellectual readers.

The federal authorities are said to have a list of so-called Red sympathizers, and they are investigating the \$400,000 fund, which is said to have been brought from Russia via Siberia.

Meanwhile, the campaign for the release of political prisoners, including conscientious objectors, is being promoted by the Workers Defense Union, which already has discussed the advisability of resorting to strikes to force its demands. Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and other anarchists and disloyalists are now in prison. The defense union purports to ask the release of the conscientious objectors as such, although Washington has pointed out that individual cases vary in circumstances and culpability, and that a blanket release would set free those who have been disloyal in contradistinction to those who have been sincere conscientious objectors.

One of the claims being put forward by the Bolshevik sympathizers is that Lenin and Bolshevism, rather than Poch and military defeat, underlaid the German Kaiser. The conclusion drawn from this is that the United States should now help the Bolsheviks as friends, rather than withstand them as enemies of organized society.

SIR ALFRED BUTT AND DRURY LANE THEATER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Theatergoers are taking a specially keen interest in the future of Drury Lane, of which theater it was rumored some time ago that Sir Alfred Butt was about to become the lessee. The matter has gone the length of an announcement by the directors of an announcement by the directors of a provisional contract to dispose of Drury Lane to Sir Alfred Butt, subject to the shareholders' confirmation at a meeting to be held on Jan. 17.

Meantime London playgoers are eagerly inquiring what is going to happen. Arthur Collins, the managing director of Drury Lane, is known to have a contract there of 2½ years still to run. The question is, Will he join Sir Alfred Butt? Meantime neither gentleman can be induced to divulge future plans for individual action till after the shareholders' meeting, and the public must therefore be content to wait and see.

There have been several theaters upon the site of the present Drury Lane Theater, famous home of pantomime. The first one, called the Phoenix, was built in 1616. Like that fabled creature, they have risen from their own ashes, for fires have twice necessitated rebuilding. The third house was designed by Wren, and Garrick was perhaps the most famous actor who trod its boards. Sheridan was at one time proprietor and Kemble played "Hamlet" there in 1784.

The house being pulled down in 1791, its successor was burned to the ground in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The next theater saw the era of Edmund Kean as "Old Drury," followed by that of Macready. In the late 70s Sir Augustus Harris began a management noted for its spectacular triumphs both in melodrama and Christmas pantomime, and under his successor, Mr. Arthur Collins, the Harris tradition has been well maintained. Down to a few years ago, Drury Lane was a "royal" theater, enjoyed the privilege of a red-coated guardman doing sentry-go up and down the front.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

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MR. & MRS. COBURN
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The Better Ole
Gent. Balloons & Fireworks
NEW YORK, COBURN THEATRE—NOW
TOKYO, PRINCE THEATRE—NOW
Philadelphia, Broad St. Theatre—Jan. 20

NEW YORK
PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th St.
TODAY, FRIDAY
REMARKABLE COMIC OPERA SUCCESSES
TONIGHT, FRIDAY
MATTIE
SATURDAY NIGHT
GONDOLIERS
MIKADO
Everything
AT THE
NEW YORK
Hippodrome
MAT DAILY
BEST SEATS
Reserve
at 5:15

BERLIN EXTREMISTS CAUSE NEW CRISIS

Spartacus Group Urges Overthrow of Government and Destroys Propaganda Literature of the Majority Socialists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—News from Berlin is again brief and confused, but indicates that the extremists have made a fresh bid for power. A new crisis appears to have arisen out of the government's attempt to dismiss Herr Eichhorn, the Berlin police president, who represents the extremists, who represent the Spartacus group, and whom the Vorwärts accuses of being in the pay of Russian Bolsheviks. Herr Eichhorn refused to acknowledge the cabinet's authority to dismiss him, on the ground that he was appointed by the Soviet executive, and the Spartacus group organized a great street demonstration in his favor.

Herr Eichhorn addressed the crowd, denouncing the government and urging its overthrow, and the demonstrators subsequently overpowered the guard in front of the Vorwärts offices and occupied the building, dispersing the editors and staff.

Leaflets were immediately printed and distributed, declaring that no power in the world shall take the Vorwärts building from the workers again, that the hour has come to bring the revolution to a victorious end, and that either a dictatorship of the proletariat will be formed, or Herr Ebert and Herr Scheidemann must disappear.

The crowd subsequently stormed the Majority Socialists' propaganda offices and set about burning the literature stored there, while Wolff's bureau, and the office of the Berliner Tageblatt and the Berliner Volks Zeitung were also occupied and their occupants evicted.

Demobilization Proceeds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that the demobilization of the German Army is being effected as expeditiously as possible, and 150 divisions have been already reduced to peace footing. Eighteen divisions still remain to be similarly dealt with, but their demobilization is proceeding rapidly.

The old army of Germany, the paper declares, has ceased to exist.

Situation in Lemberg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Vienna represents the situation at Lemberg as being most critical, food supplies being cut off by the Ukrainians surrounding the town, while the Poles have not sufficient forces to repulse them. The message states that all the Polish divisions in Lemberg participated in the fighting, including the Polish women's division, which suffered severely, many women being captured.

Kiev Army's Predicament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—An official Berlin message reproduces an official communication of the Supreme Army Command on the German armies in the east. The communication mentions that the British troops have been fighting the Bolsheviks near Riga and have compelled the capitulation of two Lettish companies, who had gone over to the Bolsheviks.

Some remnants of the Kiev army.

Advertisement.
Don't Throw Away Your Old Shoes

Make Them Wear Like New—As Did This Canadian Officer

A Canadian army officer, William Pemberton, of the famous Princess Patricia's Regiment, told of the extraordinary wear given him by a pair of army boots twice repaired with Neolin.

"Six months of trench warfare under destructive conditions put the first pair of Neolin Soles out of business," said Lieutenant Pemberton, "but ordinary soles would have gone to pieces in much less time."

Don't throw away shoes that can be repaired. Have them re-bottomed with tough, durable Neolin Soles. Any cobbler or repairman will do the work for you. The price is no more than for soles that give less wear. Remember—Neolin Soles are created by science to be what soles should be. They are flexible and waterproof as well as durable. They come on new shoes of all styles. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

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it continues, have endangered the lives of their comrades in the rear by abandoning important railway stretches in the Ukraine, evacuation of which is further rendered extremely difficult by the fact that many transports depart without orders. The communication declares that this lack of discipline, which is now of some months' standing, coupled with the prevailing disorder in Posen, constitutes a threat to the German troops' communications.

In the Caucasus, it adds, the German troops have been unbarbed, and General von Kress with his staff alone remains.

Foreign Minister's Criticism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a criticism by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the new German Foreign Secretary, of M. Pichon's statement in the Chamber of Deputies as to the future of German-Austria. The Allies, the Count maintained, cannot realize their alleged aim of establishing a new world in which there shall be a society of equals if they withhold from German-Austrians the unrestricted right of self-determination which they accord the Slav peoples.

"Every German in the empire," he continued, "is at one with the German-Austrians in their demand, which is solely the outcome of the consciousness of a common spiritual treasure acquired by long historical development."

"The German Government's desire to meet the German-Austrians' wishes is shown by the proposal to allow the latter to vote at the elections to the German National Assembly, or to stand as candidates, and the Allies," the Minister declared, "cannot oppose such a fraternal union, if they really desire a lasting peace."

AUSTRALIA PLANS PEACE CELEBRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday).—Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister, has received a cable from the British Government stating that the Admiralty views sympathetically Australia's proposal that a British and allied fleet, including captured warships, should visit Australia to take part in the peace celebrations. A final decision is promised later.

ALSACE FAMILIES MOVED INTO GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday).—Zorn von Bulach, former Undersecretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, has been removed into Germany with his family. Von Bulach, son of the chamberlain of Napoleon III, gave his allegiance to the German régime almost immediately following the treaty of Frankfurt.

The only time when he showed disapproval of German methods was during the Saverne episode, when he resigned his functions by way of protest. Several other German officials have been removed from Germany by order of the French High Commissioner.

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Now in progress offers
Great Bargains
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Table Cloths

TABLE CLOTHS 24" x 36" YARDS
No. 436—Adams, 24" x 36", 12 yds.
usual price \$12.00 Sale Price \$8.00
No. 818—Spot, 24" x 36", 12 yds.
usual price \$10.00 Sale Price \$7.00
No. 808—Shamrock and Pin spot,
usual price \$10.00 Sale Price \$7.00
No. 81—Ribbon and Tulle, 24" x 36",
usual price \$12.50 Sale Price \$8.50
No. 418—Spot, with 12" border,
usual price \$22.50 Sale Price \$11.25
No. 423—Shamrock, 24" x 36",
usual price \$22.50 Sale Price \$11.25
No. 108—Basket Design, 24" x 36",
usual price \$22.50 Sale Price \$11.25

TABLE CLOTHS 36" x 48" YARDS
No. 442—Poppy, 36" x 48", 12 yds.
usual price \$15.00 Sale Price \$9.00
No. 443—Thistle and Carnation,
usual price \$15.00 Sale Price \$9.00
No. 440—Lily Scroll, 36" x 48",
usual price \$15.00 Sale Price \$9.00
No. 303—Flour-de-lis, 36" x 48",
usual price \$15.00 Sale Price \$9.00
No. 424—Pavilion Flower and Ivy
leaf, 36" x 48", 12 yds.
usual price \$15.00 Sale Price \$9.00
No. 414—Spot, 36" x 48", 12 yds.
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 444—Shamrock and Ribbon,
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 206—Roses and Ribbon,
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 91—Ribbon and Tulle,
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 96—Diagonal Stripe, Celtic
border, 36" x 48", 12 yds.
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 106—Straight Stripe,
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 90—Celtic Medallion, 36" x 48",
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00
No. 110—Celtic Scroll, 36" x 48",
usual price \$25.00 Sale Price \$15.00

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372 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
PURE FLAX London, Dublin, Belfast,
Melbourne

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY RIL HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—When at the close of the Boer War the problem of immediate or deferred dissolution presented itself to Mr. Balfour's Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain, shrewd of political tactics, strongly urged adoption of the former course. Mr. Balfour hesitated in accordance with proverbial eventuality. Had he gone to the country in 1902 with the glamour of restored peace shining on his banner, he would undoubtedly have obtained a majority reinstating him in power for the statutory term. He hung on till 1905 when the Liberals under the leadership of the then-outdated Campbell-Bannerman came in with a rush, from whose overwhelming force the Conservative Party, camouflaged as "Unionists," have not up to the present time recovered.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chamberlain's equal in political insight, is not the man to follow in Mr. Balfour's faltering footsteps. Regarding the situation from a personal point of view, it was for him a crowning mercy that the general election was taken before Christmas, following closely on an armistice that seals a victory greater even than that achieved at Waterloo. Polling took place in novel conditions that would in ordinary times have involved the issue in fathomless uncertainty. There was no doubt of the result of what was to take place. Mr. Lloyd George would be reinstated in power by a majority that would insure retention of the reins for the next five years.

Concurrence of events—triumphant conclusion of the war and a general election—is a rare stroke of good fortune for the Prime Minister. Had it been lacking, I do not think it would have altered the tendency of his inclination in the matter. Characteristically daring, he would have ignored the objection taken by Mr. Asquith and an important section of the Liberal Party to the distraction of a general election carried on whilst war was still in progress, its issue undetermined. A surprising current of events swept away that bar and there remained in full force the reasonableness of the plea that the House of Commons had outstayed its welcome, was no longer a representative of the constituencies, and was therefore an undesirable instrument for carrying on the important legislative work awaiting Parliament in the new era of peace.

Since on the invitation of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George reached ministerial rank he has obtained many successes. None has been more surprising or complete than his capture of the leaders of the Conservative Party. As in several other respects, this episode in his career resembles an achievement of Mr. Chamberlain's. When, in 1890, the member for Birmingham was carrying through the country the blazing torch of what was known as "The Unauthorized Program," a propaganda of extreme radicalism, going far beyond the basis or plan of Mr. Gladstone and other colleagues in the Cabinet, had anyone dreamed that within 12 months he would be the prop of the Conservative Party, sharing the councils and the aspirations of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, he would have been advised by alarmed friends in future to go to sleep. It is a matter of history how the connection thus formed deepened and strengthened, till the arch Radical, at one time publicly accused of entertaining republican schemes, became not only joint leader of the Conservative Party, but the pet of the most exclusive London drawing rooms. But whilst Mr. Chamberlain was thus courted in Conservative, political and social circles, it was far rather than affection that prevailed. Mr. Lloyd George has gained and sealed a compact in comparison with which the truce between Lord North and Fox was a thread of gauze.

Having by masterly management secured the firm alliance of the Conservative wing of the Coalition Party, the Prime Minister was able to face the general election with the sure and certain hope of victory. It is true that a considerable section of the Labor Party had decided to renounce its leadership and go to the country as a free and independent party. At the Albert Hall meeting this decision was supported by an overwhelming majority. "We have today," said the chairman of the national executive, "settled the fate of the coalition." That was not the view shared by onlookers of the fight. The election campaign had for more than 12 months been sedulously prepared for by wirepullers of the Labor Party. The constituencies had been mapped out and no lack of candidates had hampered effort. The prospect of an assured salary of £1000 a year is a helpful impulse to patriotic purpose. There is, however, a minor clause in the Reform Act which, designedly or not, hampered the parliamentary aspirations of the Labor Party. Candidates for the election, as a peremptory preliminary, had to lodge with the returning officer a sum of £150, forfeited if they failed to poll one-eighth of the total votes recorded. Assuming that over 100 seats were contested, a number far below the original intention, it would be necessary to find in cash an aggregate sum exceeding present possibility. Where this difficulty was overcome there remained the conditions, unknown in former contests, that the Labor candidate would find himself confronted by the combined Liberal and Conservative forces. This would be disheartening, even if the party were united in their determination to turn out the government that had carried the war to a triumphant conclusion. But it was hopelessly divided. Their once trusted leaders, now worthily representing in the government the interests of labor,

being with considerable following arrayed against them.

Another uncertain element in the forthcoming contest was the woman's vote. Exercised for the first time, no one could safely predicate the turn it might take. Brief tenure of the franchise had not made possible the establishment of an organization akin to that which directs the action of other sections of the electors. The proportionate number of women voters is so large that, well drilled and ably led, they might have determined the fate of the government. At present neither is the case. Experience hitherto has shown that women are conservative by nature. The results of the election have demonstrated, moreover, that they are not eager to upset or materially weaken a government based on the broad foundation of union between two great political parties.

SIGNOR ORLANDO'S RETURN TO ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Signor Orlando's return to Rome had something of the unexpected about it and is said to have been due to private matters, but although the great manifestations which were being prepared in his honor were postponed to another occasion, a number of senators, deputies, personal friends and journalists assembled at Palazzo Braschi to greet the Prime Minister and to express their joy at the victory. The intention of the members of the two chambers became known and large crowds assembled in the neighborhood of the Ministry of the Interior, making it no easy matter to get through the throngs of people. Signor Salandra was noted by the crowd on his arrival and warmly greeted, and among the ministers who had been conferring with the Premier and who were recognized as they came out, Baron Sonnino was specially applauded.

Signor Orlando received his visitors in his cabinet, but this soon proved too small to meet the needs of the occasion and the assembled deputies and senators and others were obliged to overflow into the neighboring apartments. The Trentino deputies, SS. Conci, De Gaspari, and Malfatti were greeted with special warmth by Signor Orlando and in conversation with Signor Conci the Prime Minister described the present situation in Trent where he declared everything was going on in a normal fashion. The shops were open and such of them as had broken windows belonged to German Austrians.

The Austrian prisoners seemed overcome by what had happened and its suddenness. The Prime Minister said, adding that the question of feeding such vast numbers was a very real problem. The Italian soldiers he spoke of in the highest terms, telling the story of some men belonging to the 1870 class who had seen in a village in the Trentino and who had been doing particularly arduous work since the beginning of the war. When, however, they were offered the chance of going on leave they refused because they wished, for the present at any rate, to take their share in carrying out the occupation of the "redeemed" territories.

The sounds of continued applause coming from the crowds outside finally led Signor Rava to induce Signor Orlando to come to the window and speak to the people. In a few words he told them that their victory represented the triumph of Italy, of liberty and of justice. Nor was a single applause on the part of the Premier sufficient. Fresh crowds appeared and he had to perform to show himself again and to make another little speech. They had had recourse to fiery eloquence, he said, when it was a question of driving out the enemy and when the whole nation rose in its magnificent decision to offer resistance. But, he added, in the moment of exultation and triumph they had no need to make use of expressions of pride, they were united in one cry and one single outburst of joy. He would ask them to acclaim with him "Viva Trentino," "Viva Italia," "Viva Trieste" and "Viva Roma!"

Signor Sonnino at the Consulta
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Baron Sonnino made a short speech to the officials at the Consulta who came to greet him after his return from Paris, to the substance of which the Idea Nazionale thinks all Italians should pay heed. The Foreign Minister said: "Fellow workers, you know that I am a man of few words, also I think that at this moment the country is better served by deeds and work than by words. And in this work I have always had diligent and intelligent collaborators. Much has been accomplished and those who have lived through these radiant moments and who have seen the aspirations of centuries fulfilled in one day will never be able to forget it." Dante, the Minister declared, would certainly not say at the present time: "Abbi serva Italia di dolore ostello." Much still remained to be done, Baron Sonnino continued, and there was still a great deal of work to be accomplished, perhaps the most arduous work of all, in order to overcome the difficulties which stood in the way of the complete realization of their ideals. They had no wish to invade other people's domains, nor did they wish to domineer over anyone. They only wished to realize the conditions which were indispensable to their independence and safety, because there could be no independence without safety.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir E. D. MacLagan, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in succession to Sir M. P. O'Dwyer, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., who will vacate office in the spring.

EDUCATION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The government of the United States and the spirit of democracy know no groups; they know only individuals, declared Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, in a recent letter made public by the Americanization Division of the Federal Bureau of Education.

In speaking of the work for the education of our foreign-born population, wrote Dr. Claxton, "In our language and literature and ideals and other things necessary to enable them to live happily and successfully among us, both for their good and for ours, and to adjust themselves to American conditions—the education which we call Americanization—we frequently speak of racial groups. 'Peoples of all races, and tongues, and creeds, and occupations, and economic conditions live in the United States. Yet their population does not consist of groups of English, and Irish, and Welsh, and Scotch, and German, and Swedish, and Norwegian, and French, and Spanish, and Portuguese, and Italians, and Poles, and Greeks, etc., but of a hundred millions and more individuals, some of whom were formerly of one of these races or nationalities and some of another.'

"It does not consist of English, and Germans, and Italians, and Greek, and Polish speaking groups, but of a hundred millions and more individuals, most of whom speak English, the common and official language of the country, some German, some Italian, and some one or more of a hundred or more languages and dialects."

"It does not consist of groups of Christians and Jews and Mohammedans, of (Roman) Catholics and Protestants, of Methodists and Baptists and Presbyterians, and Mormons, but of a hundred millions and more individuals, some of them members of or affiliated with one or another of these, and a hundred and more other religious bodies, or with none."

"It is not made up of farmers and weavers and smiths and merchants, but of a hundred millions and more individuals engaged in one or more of these and many hundreds of other occupations, or in none."

"It is not made up of groups of rich and poor, of employers and employees, of landowners and tenants, of producers and consumers, of tribute takers and tribute payers, but of a hundred millions and more of individuals of all grades of wealth, from the pauper to the multi-millionaire, and constantly passing up and down the scale; of a hundred millions and more of individuals, some of whom own large landed estates, some of smaller holdings, and some of none, but all buying and selling freely as they may choose and are able, of a hundred millions and more of individuals, some producing more than they consume and some consuming more than they produce, some mostly tramps, idle and unproductive, but for all of whom in the eyes of the American people work is noble and all kinds of useful labor honorable and idleness only a shame."

"It is not made up of groups of rulers and subjects, but of a hundred millions and more of individuals, self-governing, and who from time to time choose from among themselves as they will their law makers, their executives and their judges, paying them fixed salaries or wages, usually for specified times and then reemploying them or not as they have been pleased or not with their services or for other reasons."

"The government of the United States recognizes no groups. It knows only individuals. It gives to all the hundred millions and more of individuals, who through their representatives make their own laws, the fullest possible protection and freedom to associate themselves as they will for all kinds of purposes that they believe will minister to their welfare and happiness so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others or the welfare and happiness of the whole. But the government is of none of these groups. As in no other country in the world groups of all kinds, even of race and tongue and creed, are shifting constantly, disintegrating and reforming."

"As a result of all this, while the individuals of all races cling to the traditions and memories of their ancestral homes and of their kindred across the seas they all soon become Americans."

"There is no bar on speech and no constitutional or legal prohibition against any tongue, but, for convenience and because of its strength, beauty and utility, most even of the older people who come here learn more or less of the English language, the language of our laws and schools and of everyday use by a great majority of the people, and to a great extent the language of the literature and commerce of the world."

"All churches and creeds are protected equally by law and may practice any ritual and promulgate any dogmas they please not in conflict with the public peace, but in the atmosphere of freedom they all tend toward the religion of humanity, the ritual of acts of mercy, charity, and kindness, and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man."

"Not groups of any kind but free men, women and children make up the people of the United States. The spirit of Americanization is the spirit of freedom and recognition of manhood as above all groups."

UP THE MARBLE STAIRCASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
They are, without question, the most delightful people in the world,—these men and women with whom we instinctively feel we are temperamentally fitted to associate. We know— with unerring sureness—that their reactions to the experiences of life, their humor, their fancy, in short, their point of view and their expression of it, are precisely and exquisitely congenial to us.

But how shall we meet them? They do not live on our street; they do not go to the same market, or the same store; they do not use the same trolley line or send their children to the same schools; they never—bitter pill as it may be—ever heard of us! And yet so fascinating is the small society that they constitute that we are continually and irresistibly drawn toward them. Even if they should hear of us and reciprocate our feelings with flattering promptness, the barrier of space would still rise between us. One may cross the ocean once, or twice, or even many times, but it is hard to maintain neighborly intercourse with a friend in Sweden or Norway. For, of course, the people we want to meet may have been born anywhere in the inaccessible remotenesses of the world. Then, too, the problem becomes more complicated when we admit that so many of the people we most delight in lived a thousand years ago—or a hundred, or even twenty-five, and spoke in words totally incomprehensible to us. Yes, when one realizes the tremendous depth and width of the gulf that yawns between us and the choice ones of the earth it must be with a deep sense of gratitude to the translators, who through their "great travail so gladly spent"—have made possible our friendship with the elect.

The whimsical Yang Ti took care that the trees in his park were supplied in winter with slaked leaves and flowers—a fanciful conceit that instantly established between him and me a bond of amused understanding. I have always enjoyed Yang Ti and the snatches of his poetry that have survived the ages, but since he lived considerably over a thousand years ago, and those trees stood in a land I have never seen, I am indebted to Professor Giles for all my pleasure in the matter. It was under the Tang dynasty—ten centuries back—that the priceless poems of Li Po found vocal utterance, but unless Helen Waddell and Cranmer-Hyng had unearthed the treasures and set them forth again, most of us would be that much poorer of sheer beauty all our days.

Coming to modern times, but still lingering on distant shores, how many of us plain folk but for the open sesame of his faithful translators could have obtained entrance into the impressive presence of the great Spanish writer Ibsen—his whose "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" have just galloped into a twentieth edition? The whole present day literature of the sunny and struggling land of Spain, with its dark medievalism and its vivid emotion would be practically unknown to all of us had it not been for the painstaking labor of love which has rendered into English the "novela regional"—those studies of provincial Spanish life produced by a group of distinguished writers who are not surpassed by any similar group in either France or England.

The Danish classic of Marie Grubbe has waited almost half a century before a translator should set it free from its bonds of obscurity, but now Jacobson—the literary aristocrat—is as accessible to us as the daily paper, and we are privileged to come into contact with one of the most brilliant minds ever produced by Scandinavia. Shall we not say "Thank You" to Miss Larsen?

There is always a special pleasure for the novel reader in the novel which was born in another country. Even if the plot and workmanship be no better than can be found in one's own nation's product of the same type, nevertheless there is a stimulus that comes from being plunged into an atmosphere—an idiom—unlike that with which we are familiar. Both the points in which such writing differs from our

own, and those in which it is similar are delightfully refreshing. The popular literature of France and Russia has been so thoroughly incorporated into the average public and private library that we have almost forgotten that it is in translation. We read Tolstoy or Turgenev or Hugo or George Sand with the same familiarity that we pick up Dickens or Cooper. The thoughts and images of Barojna, Naidu are of the gardens, the temples, the mountains and the fruits of her Indian province, but her lyric sense finds expression in the language of the West as well as of the East. This is indeed, rare, but so many are the translations of India's writers, and so unobtrusive are the personalities of these translators that in this exceptional case we hardly realize that we are admitted into direct contact with a gifted and alien mind.

Yes, they are, without question, the most delightful people in the world,—these men and women who have put into practice the precept of Fernan Caballero, who defined a novel as not the "product of invention but of observation." And you and I would never have been able to enjoy them if it had not been for the tedious and conscientious toil of some one whose name we pass over on the title page. Before the studios labor of an obscure linguist the barriers of time and space melt away, until we, like her own immediate kinsfolk, may seize upon the words of Selma Lagerlöf almost before they are dry from the press.

And so we may meet them after all—these folk with whom we feel our innate congeniality. Meet them—aye—and live with them, if we so choose to do. But before we run up the wide marble staircase which leads us to the magic presence, let us turn and wave a hand of appreciation to the grave-eyed interpreter who so beautifully opened the door.

AMERICAN PRESSMEN PAY VISIT TO IRELAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The American journalists visiting Dublin were entertained at dinner at the Shelbourne Hotel by Lord Decies, the Press Censor in Ireland.

In proposing the health of the visitors, Lord Decies regretted that their visit to Ireland only allowed of their seeing Dublin and Belfast. He would have liked, he said, to have given them as well the opportunity of studying Irish agricultural interests, which even more than the great industrial centers gave Ireland its character. They had seen industries, but not the efforts of the farmers to supply food for Ireland and Great Britain, and their share in defeating the submarine menace. He was sorry this was the only visit that American pressmen had been able to pay Ireland during the war. He believed that the future peace of humanity depended on unity between the English-speaking people of Europe and America. There were millions of American citizens of Irish birth and descent and they naturally were deeply interested in Ireland's happiness and prosperity. America took a deep interest in the Irish problem, and he was of opinion that it was a hundred and more of individuals, some of whom speak English, the common and official language of the country, some German, some Italian, and some one or more of a hundred or more languages and dialects.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Commander Wedgwood, M. P., has some quaint ideas, but occasionally he strikes one which is really imaginative and effective, and here is a specimen which appears on the order paper of the House of Commons, in the form of a Notice of Motion:

"That in the opinion of this House, American citizens should henceforth enjoy in Great Britain and Ireland and in all the British colonies, dependencies, protectorates and dependencies, all those rights which are at present enjoyed by British citizens."

What does it mean? It means, of course, that an American citizen would have a right to all the assistance and protection which could be accorded him in case of need anywhere in the British Empire. The "Civis Britannicus" would be on a par with the "Civis Americanus"—that what the one could legitimately claim from his government the other would equally be entitled to and would expect. There might be nothing very tangible in the equality of rights, but it would have a very great sentimental advantage in cementing the understanding between the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Occasions, too, might arise when the privileges and immunities might well be of advantage.

There is no doubt the British Government is friendly, but for the moment it is felt that if the point were raised our other allied nations might naturally expect similar treatment, and the motion concentrates only on the Anglo-Saxon race. More may, however, be heard of it, since Commander Wedgwood intends to get to the bottom of the matter and see how the idea commends itself to his fellow members of Parliament. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had a chat with him on the subject recently and he is very interested in learning how the idea would be received alike in the British Empire and in America. He thinks that when understood it will be welcomed and the more discussion it receives the better he will be pleased.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must retain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hand himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 538)
Evergreen Trees
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
We cannot as a nation realize the wanton destruction of our evergreen trees, as many thousands are sacrificed every year for the pleasure of one night's entertainment, when there are so many ways of making the home beautiful and so many decorations to be obtained. France justly mourns the loss of her forests; a million and a quarter acres were used during the war. Norway is sending fir seeds, and many other countries are contributing, that their land may be restored to its original beauty, but it requires many years for evergreens to mature, and as they are very slow of growth, it will be a long waiting. Our government spends much for protection from forest fires, and forestry is now a course of study. We protect our birds from the snare of the fowler and they home in these trees, as the foliage screens them from the cold; it is the only tree that retains its beauty throughout the year.

This town (then named Paris) was the birthplace of the renowned botanist, Prof. Asa Gray, who loved to return and roam over its hills and in its valleys searching and finding rare plants, orchids and many others found nowhere else; but, alas! that wealth of bloom and beauty perished with the destruction of the trees.

I send this plea, realizing that I voice the sentiment of the people who desire this important topic to be brought up for legislation before it is too late to stay the hand of the destroyer.

(Signed)
MRS. R. MILLARD SCHENCK
Clayville, New York.

WORKMEN FROM DOMINIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Labor has announced that all workmen who came to this country from the dominions after the outbreak of war, and who have been engaged on war work, for the present should remain at work so long as work is available. On receiving notice of dismissal they should report the fact to the nearest employment exchange. They will receive, during unemployment, the allowances to which they are entitled under existing arrangements, or the out-of-work donation of 24s. per week, with children's allowances, if this is more favorable. The latter will be paid during the period of six months for a maximum of 13 weeks, as announced in the government scheme.

The general arrangement for the repatriation of dominion workmen will be pressed forward, and a further announcement will be made in the public press. The minister believes that these arrangements will be such as will satisfy every reasonable demand.

HONOLULU WORKING BOYS' HOME
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The board of industrial schools has voted to ask the 1919 Legislature for a substantial appropriation for the erection and maintenance in Honolulu of a home for working boys.

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PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN FRENCH CAPITAL AFTER ITALIAN TOUR

(Continued from page one)

Italy and liberated the world. Viva, Italia!"

In another speech to a delegation of the Widows and Mothers League, the President said:

"I am very much touched by this evidence of your confidence and I would like to express to you, if I could, the very deep sympathy I have for those who have suffered irreparable losses in Italy."

"Our hearts have been touched. And you have used the right word. Your men have come with the spirit of the crusaders against that which was wrong and in order to see to it if it were possible that such terrible things never would happen again. I am very grateful to you for your kindness."

Speaking in Genoa at the monument of Mazzini, President Wilson said:

"I am very much moved to be in the presence of this monument. On the other side of the water we have studied the life of Mazzini with almost as much pride as if we shared in the glory of his history, and I am very glad to acknowledge that his spirit has been handed down to us of a later generation on both sides of the water."

"It is delightful to me to feel that I am taking some part in accomplishing the realization of the ideals to which his life and thought were devoted. It is with a spirit of veneration, and with a spirit of emulation, that I stand in the presence of this monument and bring my greetings and the greetings of America with our homage to the great Mazzini."

The President then made the following reply upon being awarded the citizenship of the city of Genoa and presented with the works of Mazzini from the municipality:

"Mr. Mayor, it is with many feelings of a very deep sort, perhaps too deep for adequate expression, that I find myself in Genoa, which is a natural shrine for Americans. The connections of America with Genoa are so many and so significant that in some sense it may be said that we drew our life and beginnings from this city."

"You can realize, therefore, sir, with what emotion I receive the honor which you have so generously conferred upon me—the citizenship of this great city. In a way it seems natural for an American citizen to be a citizen of Genoa, and I shall always count it among the most delightful associations of my life that you should have conferred this honor upon me and, in taking away this beautiful edition of the works of Mazzini, I hope that I shall derive inspiration from this volume as I already have derived guidance from the principles which Mazzini so eloquently expressed."

"It is delightful to feel how the voice of one people speaks to another through the mouths of men who have by some gift of God been lifted above the common level and, therefore, these words of your prophet and leader will, I hope, be deeply planted in the hearts of my fellow countrymen. There is already planted in these hearts a very deep and genuine affection for the great Italian people and the thoughts of my own nation turn constantly, as we read our history, to this delightful and distinguished city."

"May I not thank you, for myself and for Mrs. Wilson and for my daughter for the very gracious welcome you have accorded us, and express my pride and pleasure?"

While in Genoa, President Wilson visited the monument of Columbus and delivered the following speech:

"Standing in front of this monument, sir, I fully recognize the significance of what you have said. Columbus did do a service to mankind in discovering America, and it is America's pleasure and America's pride that she has been able to show that it was a service to mankind to open that great continent to settlement, the settlement of a free people, of a people who because they are free desire to see other peoples free and to share their liberty with the people of the world."

"It is for this reason, no doubt, besides his fine spirit of adventure, that Columbus will always be remembered and honored, not only here in the land of his birth, but throughout the world, as the man who led the way to those fields of freedom which, planted with a great seed, have now sprung up to the fruition of the world."

At Turin, President Wilson accepted the freedom of the city in the municipal building and made the following address:

"Mr. Mayor: Both on the streets of this interesting city, and here, you have made me feel at home. I feel almost as if it were the greeting of a people of whom I was indeed a fellow citizen. I am very much honored that this great city, playing so important a role in the life and in the industrial endeavor of Italy, should have conferred this high distinction upon me, and I take the liberty of interpreting your action, sir, not merely as a personal compliment to myself, to whom you ascribe virtues and powers which I feel I do not possess, but as a tribute to the people whom I represent."

"The people of the United States were reluctant to take part in the war, not because they doubted the justice of the cause, but because it was the tradition of the American Republic to play no part in the politics of other continents, but as the string grew from stage to stage they were more and more moved by the conviction that it was not an European struggle, that it was a struggle for the freedom of the world and the liberation of humanity, and with that conviction it was impossible that they should withhold their hands."

"Their hearts have been with you from the start, and then, when the time of their conviction came, they threw every resource of men and money and enthusiasm into the struggle. It has been a happy circumstance that America should thus be associated with Italy. Our ties had been many and intimate before the war, and now they constitute a pledge of friendship and of a permanent association of purpose which must delight both peoples."

"May I not, therefore, again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and take the privilege of greeting you affectionately as my fellow citizens?"

Subsequently addressing the crowd from the balcony of the building, the President said:

"My friends of Turin: I now have the privilege of addressing you as my fellow citizens. It is impossible, at this distance, that my voice should reach all of you, but I want you to know that I bring the greetings and the affectionate greetings of the United States to the people of Italy and the great city of Turin. My sentiment, coming from the heart, is the sentiment of our people. Viva Italia!"

"And I had another thought. This is a great industrial city. Perhaps your gentlemen think of the members of your government and the members of other governments who are going to confer in the city of Paris as the makers of war and peace, but we are not. We are the makers of war and peace. The pulse of the modern world beats on the farms and in the mines and in the factories. The plans of the modern world are made in the counting-house. The men that do the business of the world now shape the destinies of the world and peace or war is now in a large measure in the hands of those who conduct the commerce of the world. That is one reason why, unless we establish friendships, unless we establish sympathies, we slog all the processes of modern life. I have several times said that you cannot trade with a man who does not trust you and you will not trade with a man whom you do not trust. Trust is the very vital life and breath of business, and suspicion and unjust national rivalries stand in the way of trade and stand in the way of industry."

"A country is owned and dominated by the capital that is invested in it. I do not need to instruct you gentlemen in that fundamental idea. In proportion as foreign capital comes in among you and takes its hold, in that proportion does foreign influence come in and take its hold and, therefore, the processes of capital are in an actual sense the processes of conquest."

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"Think of the price at which you and at which we have purchased the victory which we have won. Think of the price of blood and treasures not only, but the price of tears and the price of hunger on the part of little children, of the hopes delayed or the dismayed prospects that bore heavy upon the homes. Those of us who plan battle and those of us who conceive political movements do not bear the burden of it. We direct and the others execute. We plan and the others perform, and the conquest of spirit is greater than the conquest of arms."

"These are the people that never let go. They say nothing. They live merely from day to day, determined by the glory of Italy or that the glory of the United States shall not depart from her."

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WOMEN URGED TO AID RATIFICATION

New York Anti-Saloon League Calls Upon Them, as Voters, to Insist on Legislative Action on Federal Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The State Anti-Saloon League is urging the women voters to take a firm stand for legislative ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. In an appeal for their support William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league, makes the following statement:

"The league, which has already been operating for years with the aid of material financial support from the women of the State, invites the women voters to participate on an equality with men voters for the single purpose of promoting the peace, prosperity and happiness of the State, the nation and the world, by the destruction of a traffic which has not only caused many wars and been responsible for blunders which have caused the sacrifice of much life in war, but has killed more men and broken more women's hearts than all the wars of recorded history since the days of Julius Caesar."

"I have been thinking as I passed through your streets and stood here that this was the place of the labors of the great Cavour, and I thought how impossible would have been many of the things which have happened in Italy since his day, and how impossible the great achievements of Italy in the last three years would have been without the work of Cavour. Ever since I was a boy one of my favorite portraits has been a portrait of Cavour, because I have read of him and of the way in which his mind took in the nations and of the national scope of his strong, determined and patriotic endeavor that never allowed obstacles to dismay and always stood at the side of the King and planned the great things which the King was enabled to accomplish."

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INQUIRY MADE INTO SOLDIERS' DEMANDS

Grievances of Men Over Demobilization in British Ports to Be Examined—War Office Explains Causes of Inconvenience

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday).—Following the difficulties connected with the demobilization at Folkestone and Dover, similar incidents occurred today at Osterley Park, Beckenham and Brighton. In the first two men of the Army Service Corps were mainly concerned. About 800 of those at Beckenham presented their commanding officer with a demand for demobilization, and later marched to the Central Hall, Bromley, where they held a meeting, while similar meetings were held at Grove Park and Sydenham.

The men's grievances are to be submitted tomorrow to the commanding officer, who has meanwhile appealed for a maintenance of order.

The Osterley Park men succeeded in securing three motor lorries, which some of their number drove to Whitehall. Arrived there, the men, under command of a private, first marched to 10 Downing Street, whence, however, they were tactfully diverted by the police, whereupon a deputation of six visited the demobilization department in Richmond Terrace. There they were informed that their grievance would not be investigated unless they returned to camp immediately.

The men accepted the situation and returned to camp in their lorries, followed by a car with several officers and high officials of the Ministry of Labor. Inquiries at Osterley Park in the afternoon revealed that the men had all returned and were continuing their ordinary duties. Meanwhile at Brighton, 7000 men from Shoreham marched into the town as a protest against the demobilization delays, and demanded to see the Mayor, who granted an interview and promised to communicate with a member of the War Cabinet and with the War Office.

He also announced he had communicated with the commanding officer at Shoreham with the result that he was able to say that no punishment would be given to men for leaving camp.

The Mayor then asked the men to return to camp in an orderly manner as they had left it, and his request was complied with.

Following these events, the War Office this evening issued a statement which reads:

"It is now, and always has been, necessary to retain a number of men in proportion to the strength of the army in order to carry out the vital administrative work of feeding, clothing, housing, and moving the troops, and it must be realized that the more rapidly demobilization proceeds, the greater is the strain thrown upon the administrative services."

The demobilization of an army involves continuous employment of men engaged in transportation, and it is on this account that it is impracticable to demobilize the administrative services as rapidly as the combatant branches. By transportation must be understood, not merely railway men, but also dock and wharf labor, dock employees, and mechanical transport drivers, but men engaged in repair and other shops connected with these services.

Every endeavor is being made to keep down the numbers of administrative services to a minimum compatible with the speedy demobilization, and a beginning has already been made with the disposal of the royal army ordnance corps, the royal army service corps, the army pay corps, the army transport corps, the army engineering corps, and the army veterinary corps, who have received a percentage of all appointments which is as high as it possibly can be at present, and which will automatically increase as the demobilization proceeds.

STANDARD QUALITY OF COAL IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BOSTON, Massachusetts (Monday).—Protection of the public from "inferior" coal—that is to say, coal that is largely slate or other combustible substances—is contemplated in a bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature by Fred P. Greenwood, Representative from Everett, Massachusetts. Mr. Greenwood's bill directs the Public Service Commission to fix a standard quality of anthracite coal, after making due investigation into the subject. Any dealer delivering coal to a consumer below the standard thus fixed would be subject to a fine of \$5, or not more than \$500.

In discussing his bill Mr. Greenwood stated: "I am filing this bill, not for the purpose of injuring the coal dealers of the State, but because I feel the long-suffering public should be protected from the necessity of purchasing a slate, dirt and other inferior products. If you purchase a pound of better coal and find something else, or if you find a quart of milk is not what it ought to be, the result to the consumer is a fine or imprisonment. Then why should we buy a ton of coal of which one-third is not coal, only to be told there is no relief?"

WEBB KENYON ACT IS DECLARED VALID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday).—The Supreme Court on Tuesday rendered a previous decision upholding the Webb-Kenyon Act prohibiting shipment of liquor into dry territory, and the Kansas prohibition law. The case came up on appeal by the Mis-

FEDERAL RAILROAD CONTROL OPPOSED

Interstate Commerce Commission Favors Return of Systems to Owners, With a Reasonable Period for Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday).—The Interstate Commerce Commission went on record on Tuesday before the Senate as opposing government ownership or operation of the railroads at this time. Commissioner Edgar E. Clark made the report, from which Commissioner Robert W. Wooley, who supports William G. Maule's plan, dissented. The commission recommended "a reasonable period of readjustment or preparation before relinquishment of federal control."

The program which the commission has prepared for proposed legislation in case the roads are returned to private ownership, provides for strict regulation of rates by the government and also of services, finances, security issues and pooling of facilities and the adjusting of differences between state and federal authorities.

The commission's statement in part was:

"The law provides that federal control shall not continue beyond 21 months after the promulgation of a treaty of peace. The wisdom of thus providing a reasonable period after the passing of the imperative necessities of our government in actual prosecution of warfare, within which to readjust or make preparations for readjustment of traffic conditions and to round out or prepare financial arrangements, is hardly open to question. Carriers' properties, formerly comprising a system, are now under the jurisdiction of two or more regional directors of federal managers, the current of traffic has in some instances been materially changed and financial complications exist. Comparatively few contracts for compensation have been perfected between the transportation companies and the government."

"Our expression in favor of return to private ownership and operation is, therefore, not to be understood as favoring a return of the properties in a precipitate way. A reasonable period of readjustment or preparation should be afforded and reasonable notice should be given that upon a given date the properties will be returned to their owners."

"Manifestly, from a social standpoint as well as from the standpoint of the nature of the employment, and because of the great importance to the public as well as to the railroads of loyal and devoted service on the part of employees, the railroad employees should be adequately compensated."

The commission then set forth recommendations of legislative action. "First," said the statement, "there should be revision of limitations upon united or cooperative activities among common carriers by rail and by water."

Railroads should be permitted to merge and consolidate after thorough investigation and hearing and only by sanction of the governmental regulating body, the commission said, and this tribunal should have authority to prescribe both maximum and minimum rates.

Mr. Clark opposed the one-man control recommended by Mr. McAdoo, believing that several are likely to make a more correct decision.

Public Ownership Opposed. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. CHICAGO, Illinois (Monday).—A committee appointed by the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League to consider and make recommendations for additional legislation for the operation of railroads, are they are turned back to their owners, has been in session in Chicago for two days. The league is on record as opposing government ownership of railroads. The National Industrial Traffic League is an organization representing shippers.

LUMBER MILLS TIED UP BY I. W. W. STRIKE. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau. SACRAMENTO, California (Monday).—Julius Weinberg, one of the I. W. W. defendants, who pleaded guilty, testified on Tuesday at the trial of 46 members of that organization that slightly more than one-half of the 15,000 lumber mill workers in and near Aberdeen, Washington, in 1917, were members of I. W. W. "locals," and tied up the industry there by a strike. He added, "I. W. W. would have called a general strike to cut off all supplies to the United States military forces, at the time war was declared, had they considered themselves powerful enough."

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SPAIN SPEEDS UP AUTONOMY INQUIRY

Government Virtually Racing Against Catalan Regionalists as to Who Will Complete the Autonomy Scheme First

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On the other hand, and as cause of this unprecedented governmental activity, Señor Puig y Cadafalch, president of the Mancomunidad of Catalonia, has just convened a grand assembly of Catalan deputies, senators and councilors-general to be held at Barcelona on Jan. 24, and another two days later, of representatives of 1100 municipalities of the four provinces of Catalonia. At the latter a resolution will be proposed, that if the autonomy problem is not satisfactorily solved there shall be a general strike of municipalities.

Señor Rosello, Minister of Justice, has resigned, through the government disapproving of some reforms of law which he proposed.

The Bank of Spain is authorized by a decree to increase the fiduciary circulation to 4,000,000,000 pesetas. One of the objects of this decree is to facilitate the execution of the financial convention which is being made with Italy, and another is to increase the credit granted to France for the purchase of Spanish products. The Franco-Spanish convention has been extended for two months.

Catalonia and the War. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BARCELONA, Spain (Tuesday).—The municipal council of Barcelona and the Mancomunidad of Catalonia have determined to devote a credit of 50,000 pesetas toward the reconstruction of one of each of the districts ravaged by the Germans.

STATE FOOD LAWS UPHOLD. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday).—Wisconsin laws prohibiting the sale of food products preserved with benzoate of soda, benzoic acid, and derivatives, were declared constitutional on Tuesday by the Supreme Court.

DYESTUFFS TARIFF CHANGES ASKED

Evasions Alleged of Present Law of United States—Measure Drafted by Tariff Commission With Many Amendments

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WORLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS URGED

San Francisco, California, Organization Proposes Formation of an International Trade Board at Time of Peace Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau. SAN FRANCISCO, California (Monday).—The formation of an International Chamber of Commerce is strongly urged by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the idea being that such a body would serve a unique and useful purpose for all nations in acting as a clearing house of commercial information and service.

According to C. P. Converse, of the foreign trade department of the San Francisco chamber, the plan is to have an international chamber formed in Paris at the time of the Peace Conference, as it could be organized much more advantageously at that time. The proposed organization, according to Mr. Converse, would serve the world in much the same way that the United States chamber benefits the United States. "An international chamber," said Mr. Converse to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "could, among other things, standardize and harmonize international commercial procedure where there are now many different methods, which result in delay, confusion, added cost and a general impediment to progress and international unity. Some of the specific matters involved are, for example, those of bills of lading, credits, contracts, compilation of trade data, trade-mark laws and such matters."

"There has already been one attempt made to form a somewhat similar organization, but the matter was not put in the hands of practical men. An International Trade Commission was formed some time ago to meet every two years, but as those at the head of the plan dealt more with theory than actual international trade conditions, it did not work out. I see no reason now, however, why an international organization formed and operated along practical lines could not be made to give excellent service to all the nations in the reconstruction period in which we are now entering. The matter has been now referred by the San Francisco chamber to the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington."

Earlier in the session the huge sums of money, totaling \$34,000,000, which had passed through the office of Dr. Albert, were traced, and the banks handling them were named. The efforts to establish shipping lines to Scandinavia and to send cotton, grains and other commodities to Holland, Denmark and Sweden, in the hope of their ultimately reaching Germany, were described. Most of the concern, worked through agents, and were guaranteed against loss by Dr. Albert. Some of the property is now in the hands of the alien property custodian.

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GERMAN FUND USED TO ARM MEXICANS

Testimony Before Senate Committee Reveals Existence of \$400,000 in Cash for Sending Ammunition Across Border

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Major E. Lowry Humes, special government representative, who had before him a mass of letters, telegrams and other papers bearing on the case, called the attention of the committee to the fact that at about the same time, Count von Bernstorff, Dr. F. H. Albert and Sommerfeld opened accounts in two St. Louis banks, the Mississippi Valley Trust Company and a St. Louis National Bank, and that these accounts were closed practically at the same time. Only the purpose of the Sommerfeld account has so far been learned, but it is regarded as possible that the others were kept as a sort of blind for the work that he was carrying on.

Dr. Albert was introduced to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company by a letter from Chandler & Company of New York, which Major Humes read. In this letter, Dr. Albert's connection with the Hamburg-American Line, the fact that he was a Privy Councillor and a person of importance, were set forth, but this was treated as confidential. William C. Potter, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, wrote to the St. Louis bank introducing F. A. Sommerfeld, who, he said, might ask the trust company to send funds by wire. The account was thereafter maintained by telegraphic transfer of credits to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company by the Guaranty Trust Company.

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Everywhere Were the Same Indescribable Scenes of a People's Rejoicings as the Burden of War Fell From Its Shoulders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Like a mighty sea bursting some invisible dam, London broke loose from the oppression of four and a half years of war as 11 o'clock struck on the morning of Nov. 11. It began, as the cable accounts have shown, with the announcement made by Mr. Lloyd George from No. 10 Downing Street: "It is a victory greater than has ever been known in history. Let us thank God." And the crowd which had expectantly filled the historic street, cheered, and the great news was passed from mouth to mouth until, like wildfire, it spread from street to street, and London poured out in its hundreds and thousands from buildings and offices, and the air filled with the noise of cheering and shouting multitudes. With that dramatic suddenness with which the immeasurable happens, London had stepped out on to the threshold of a new world. To the vibrant voice of the bells of countless churches, the great burden of the war rolled off men's shoulders and left them young and free once more. Hardly had the echoes of the victory bombs died away before Whitehall was filled with a dense mass of cheering men and women, soldiers, sailors and civilians who, all, by one consent, made for Trafalgar Square. In a few minutes motor drays, motor buses, taxicabs, private cars, every available vehicle had been boarded, and a slow progress began past the War Office and the Admiralty, already hung with immense Union Jacks, and on the balconies of which had gathered the thousands of staffs to watch a scene the possibility of which had not even entered men's minds a few short weeks ago.

But one day had elapsed since the old city paged had wended its way past Temple Bar, and from the vantage which those few short hours provided, the procession of London's Lord Mayor, transformed by the war into a microcosm of Britain's war effort, appeared as a symbol of the temper of the race in its great struggle for the victory of a just cause. And now triumph had come to crown four years of unremitting sacrifice and effort. The demands of justice, that justice which Britain's Prime Minister had invoked beneath the dome of the ancient Guildhall, had been accorded to, and the people of London with the joyful assurance that in France and Flanders the voice of guns was still, with the spontaneity born of an immense relief, set themselves to show the world that the springs of joy had not died within them. From Trafalgar Square with one impulse they turned down the Mall toward the King's Palace. It was there that one summer night four and a half years ago they had waited in silence to hear the fateful announcement of England's declaration of war on Germany, and it was there they once more congregated, moved by the unspoken desire that in joy as in sorrow the King and his people might be as one.

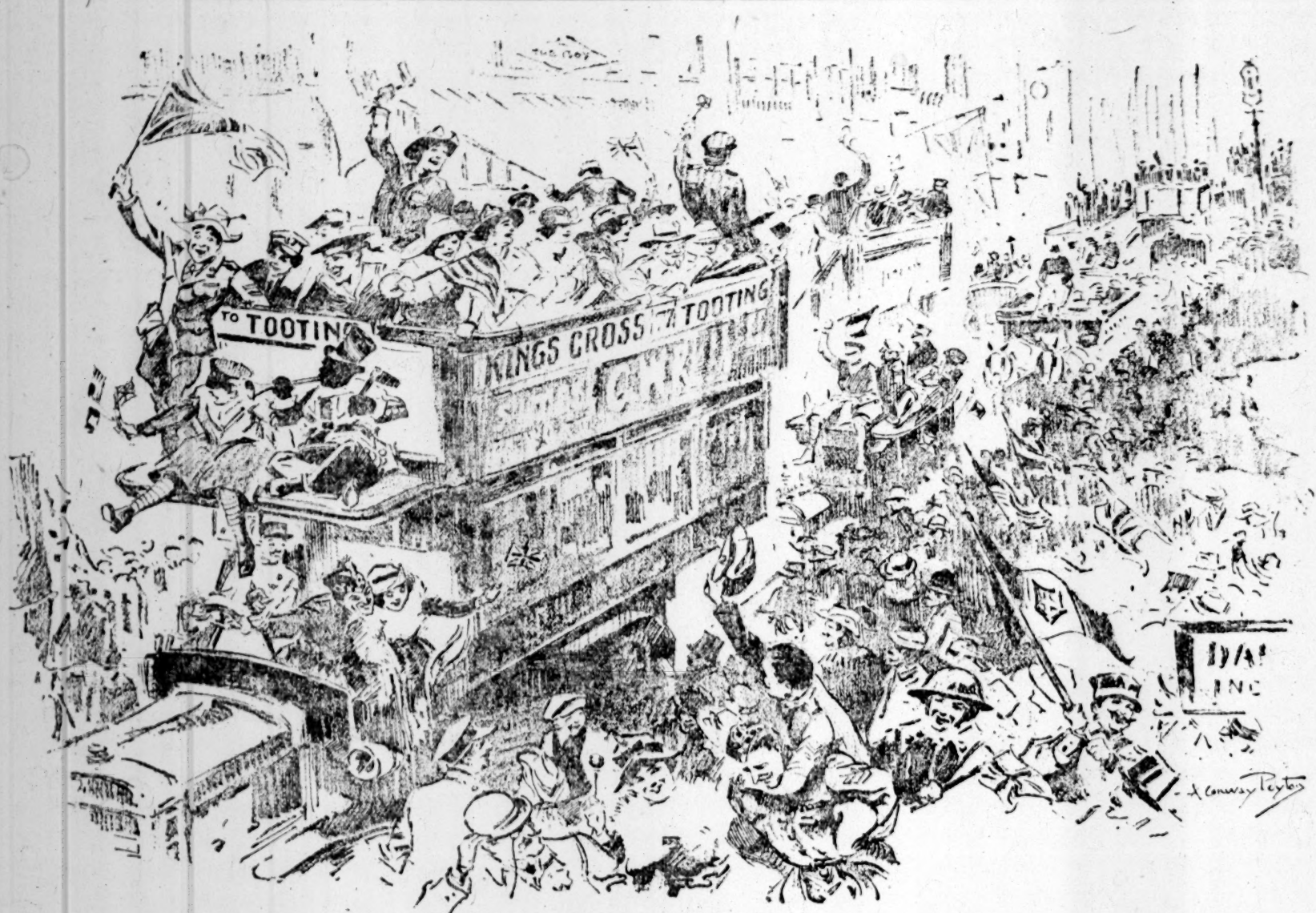
It was a wonderful crowd which swarmed round the Palace gates, climbed the Victoria Memorial and stretched far down the Mall. A crowd in which Empire and Allies were well represented. There were men from the Dominions, United States soldiers and sailors, Wrens, W. A. C.'s, munition workers in their overalls, the blue uniforms of French soldiers, all mingling in one immense cheering throng. Very soon the King and Queen and the Princess Mary stepped from a window on to a draped balcony, the King wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. This was their first appearance, hailed by immense cheering and the waving of hundreds of flags. They came again about one o'clock and it was then the King pronounced the few simple words which were his message to his people: "With you I rejoice," he said, "and thank God for the victory which the Allied armies have won, bringing hostilities to an end and peace within sight." King George had touched the chord which had set the heart of the whole country vibrating that November morning, the chord of gratitude and thankfulness. The shaven heads of the guards took up the strain with, "Now Thank We All Our God," "The Old Hundredth," followed by the singing by 10,000 voices of the people's songs, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Auld Lang Syne," "Britannia Rules the Waves," and that song of the British soldier in 1914, forever linked with imperishable memories: "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary."

In the city, along Fleet Street, in the Strand, the same indescribable scenes of a people's rejoicings. In Knightsbridge the crowd carried its salutations to the French Embassy and a scene of tremendous enthusiasm occurred. Everywhere, in an incredibly short space of time, flags were waving from every house and from almost every window. Never has London been so beflagged: the blue, white and red of France; the black, gold and red of Belgium; the Stars and Stripes of the brother nation waved side by side with the Union Jack. At St. Paul's and in the Abbey the organs pealed "The Old Hundredth" and the national anthem, and in Westminster, Big Ben's deep and long hushed voice once more rang out the hours.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From the Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—The entire Toronto police force is now working on an eight-hour shift. The change from the 12-hour day will necessitate a number of new appointments.



Armistice Day in London

View of the celebrations in the Strand to which "All London" flocked to do honor to the occasion

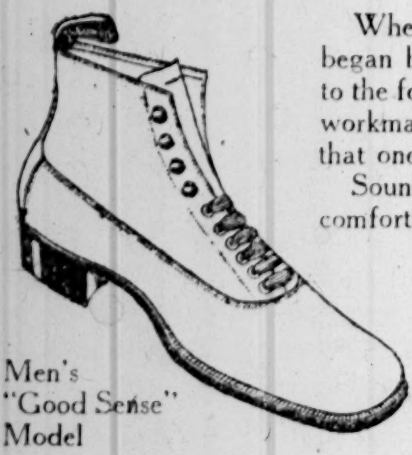
ARMISTICE DAY IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Reading of Terms of Armistice to Chamber of Deputies by Premier Formed One of Greatest Hours in History of France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Evidently it was one of the greatest hours in history when M. Georges Clemenceau read the terms of the armistice to the Chamber of Deputies, an assembly upon which a strange emotional light seemed to shine on this occasion. The atmosphere was something that was beyond delight, beyond happiness, and beyond even realization. Deputies felt that they could but do their utmost to control themselves, to concentrate on an endeavor to realize the truth in some adequate measure. It was difficult. Many extra circumstances seemed to be combined to add to the dramatic character of the proceedings. For example, the guns outside were booming their exultation, and as M. Clemenceau in his reading of the document came to the end of each clause, there was the roar of a cannon for punctuation. Once the Premier stopped in his reading to listen to this thunderous peal of victorious France. It was making the walls of the Palais Bourbon tremble. He lifted his eyes, shining with tears as they were, toward the cupola above and as he listened he murmured "Bel accompagnement!" Long before the hour for the assembling of the deputies, crowds had gathered outside the Chamber and occupied themselves with continuous cheering for France, the Allies, M. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, and all others whom it was right to cheer. They had brought a big gun along with them, and had ornamented it with the flags of the victorious nations. They demanded a speech from someone within, and at length M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, came to an open window and in a ringing voice exclaimed, "Vive la France!" "Vive la République." The exultant crowd repeated the words in a tremendous chorus.

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Then M. Briand, former Premier, came to the window and made a short speech. "Citizens," he said, "at this moment when France has just achieved a most brilliant victory, you must take care that you do not, by any undue exhibition of feeling, spoil this sacred hour which should be lived through with becoming dignity. France, that has in this war, as always before, played the part of champion of justice and right must not celebrate her triumph in a spirit of boisterousness or vainglory; but in a spirit of restraint and satisfaction because she has done her duty and is convinced that she has labored to obtain reparation for crimes committed and for the liberty of the world. Citizens! Vive la France!"

Deputies made their way to the Palais long before the time announced for the opening of the proceedings. At half past 2 M. Deschanel took the chair, and some unimportant business was transacted. The terms of the armistice had not yet arrived, and at ten minutes past 3 the sitting was suspended to await their coming. M. Clemenceau reached the Chamber at ten minutes to 4. As he entered, his head was bent and tears were coursing down his cheeks. The assembly cheered him with all its might. At once he mounted the tribune, and after waiting for a minute or two until the effort of applause had spent itself, he began to speak in a voice that shook with emotion. "Messieurs," he began, "there is only one way in which to recognize such homage, coming from the assembly of the people, and that is for each and all of us to make at this moment the promise to work with all the strength of our heart for the public welfare." The Chamber broke out into cheering again, and when silence was restored the Premier read the terms of the armistice. At the end of each clause, deputies rose from their seats and cheered, and the applause was specially vigorous when it was learned that the German forces had to retire from the left bank of the Rhine and that allied troops were to occupy Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne.

It was noticeable that only a little handful of deputies, some 20 or 25 of the Socialist Majority group (followers of M. Jean Longuet who were in the Socialist Minority until recently) remained in their places. Otherwise, however, the Socialists were little conspicuous and the former Majoritaires cheered with the others. The voices of the Longuet group were heard

when the sixteenth clause was read indicating that the Allies should have access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on the western front. "Vive la révolution Russe!" exclaimed one eminent Socialist, M. Mayras. "A bas les Bolchevistes!" shouted two others, MM. Comper Morel and André Lebey; and "Vive la Constitution!" called out M. Barthélemy. Socialists also. But these were very harmless interruptions and M. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, controlled them with a gentle "Messieurs, will you kindly listen?" M. Clemenceau read through the historic document without a falter in his clear, metallic voice. It was a wonderful spectacle.

When he had finished the reading he turned to the assembly and said: "Messieurs, I seek in vain at a time like this, after such a recital before the Chamber of the French representatives, for anything that I might add. I will tell you one thing only, and it is that in a German document, which consequently I have not read from the tribune now, a document which includes a protest against the rigorous terms of the armistice, the signatories whose names I have just given you recognize that the negotiations were conducted in a fine spirit of conciliation. For me, the terms of the armistice being read, it seems that at this time, in this terrible, great, and magnificent hour, my duty is accomplished. One word only. In the name of the French people, in the name of the government of the French Republic, I send the greetings of France, one and indivisible, to Alsace and Lorraine, liberated."

The Chamber rose in a new enthusiasm, more expressive perhaps than any demonstration that had gone before. M. Pétitjean shouted out, "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine!" and then, after the cheering, M. Lazare Weizer called out: "In the name of the only two Alsacians and of our dear Lorraine colleagues in this Chamber, my heart, bursting with joy, must cry out 'Vive Clemenceau!'"

M. Clemenceau continued after this

long interruption: "And then honor to our great dead who have made this victory for us. Through them we can say that, before the armistice, France was liberated by the power of arms. ('Vive la victoire!' exclaimed a deputy.) As to the living, toward whom henceforth we extend our hand and whom we shall receive as they pass along our boulevards on their way toward the Arc de Triomphe, we want them for the great work of social reconstruction. Thanks to them, France, yesterday the soldier of God, today the soldier of humanity, will always be the soldier of the ideal." That was the end of the Premier's brief oration on the occasion of the formal statement of victory, and the renewed cheering lasted for some minutes.

M. Deschanel then rose from the presidential chair and gave a short address, which some one said was as beautiful as an ancient hymn. "Here, now," he said, "is the blessed hour for which we have lived for 47 years—47 years during which there have unceasingly echoed in our minds the cry of grief and revolt of Gambetta, of Jules Grosjean and of the deputies of Alsace-Lorraine, of Victor Hugo, of Edgar Quinet and of Georges Clemenceau, 47 years during which Alsace-Lorraine, gagged, has unceasingly made her appeal to France. Half a century! And tomorrow we shall be at Strasbourg and at Metz. No human word is sufficient to express this happiness: Provinces, all the more tenderly loved because you were so miserable, flesh of our flesh, grace, strength and honor of our country, a barbarous enemy wished to make you the sign of his conquest. But, no! You are the sacred gauge of our national unity because all our history shines on you. Yes, it is the whole of France, the France of the Revolution, and of the triumphant Republic always, our old France which, respectful of your traditions, of your customs, of your liberties, of your beliefs, brings to you all her glory. "And now, let us French, bow reverently before the magnificent artisans

of this great work of justice, those of 1870 and those of 1914. Those of 1870 saved—not the honor, surely, for honor was safe; I call to witness the shades of the heroes of Reichshausen, of Gravelotte, of St. Privat, of Beaumont, where the sons of the companions of Lafayette have just avenged Sedan—but they saved the future. Their resistance prepared our victories. And you, sublime combats of the great war, your superhuman courage has made of Alsace-Lorraine in the eyes of the universe the very personification of Right. The return of our exiled brethren is not only national revenge; it is the satisfaction of the human conscience and the urgency of a higher order." At several stages in this oration there was loud, tumultuous cheering.

When M. Deschanel had finished M. Albert Thomas, the Socialist former Minister, the great figure of the group which is now in the minority, rose and asked for permission to speak, and this being granted he said simply and very effectively that they asked that the honors of the sitting be accorded to the deputies of Alsace-Lorraine who were present in the assembly. The Chamber rose and vociferously acclaimed the Abbé Wetterlé and M. Weill. Thus ended at halfpast 4 the chief sitting of the Chamber for the day. Three quarters of an hour later the sitting was resumed to receive and confirm the resolution of congratulation and gratitude that the Senate had accorded to M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch. There was a discussion lasting two hours on this simple and desirable project, which discussion was provoked by the Socialists who posed as desiring that the resolution should not be confined to the Premier and the Marshal only, but should apply to many others, having, as it was remarked, been suddenly filled with an admiration for various generals and others of whom they had previously said nothing or been critical.

At the finish M. Pierre Renoult proposed that the name of President Wilson should be included, but this suggestion was withdrawn, as it was understood that on the morrow there would be another resolution of thanks to "all the architects of victory," and the President of the United States would be included in that. The resolution which now came forward as a bill and passed into law by 427 votes against one, read as follows: "Article 1. The armies and their chiefs; the government of the Republic; the citizens. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War; Marshal Foch, Generalissimo of the allied armies, have deserved well of their country. Article 2. The text of the present law shall be engraved and read permanently in all the town halls and schools of the Republic."

In proposing the resolution M.

Renoult, president of the Army Committee, said: "The homage of Parliament is extended to M. Clemenceau, who in the supreme hour was the incarnating of the hopes and the undaunted will of the nation to conquer, to the leader whose high military science and incomparable mastery and brilliant strategic conceptions forced the victory. Marshal Foch. Your homage is addressed to the victors of the great democracies of the world, for the detestable imperialism of Germany, to the people of France who rose as one man for the defense of their territory, and to the magnificent leaders and their splendid leaders, whose skill enabled us to hold on to victory. Lastly let us lay a wreath of victory at the feet of the triumphant and serene Republic which assured such a position in the world to France, but at the time of the German aggression, several great nations, loving liberty and justice, arose to conquer or perish with her. The victory is the triumph of thoroughly French ideas of justice, right and universal peace." The Chamber decided that this speech should be placarded on the walls throughout the country.

DUBLIN CELEBRATES WAR'S END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The first news of the signing of the armistice reached Dublin between 9 and 10 on the morning of Nov. 11. By midday Dublin had made a start on about 18 hours of exuberant manifestations of joy. Flags waved everywhere, the Union Jack predominating, with an admixture of the Stars and Stripes and the French and Belgian tricolors. The crowd seemed to surge from the upper end of Grafton Street to Nelson's Pillar; people elsewhere only seemed to give the impression of either coming from or going to this line. On the great day shops seemed to close by common consent and gave a holiday to their employees. Government offices and munition works all poured forth their quota. Lorry loads of "Waacs" with waving Union Jacks progressed back and forth, followed by salutes of cheers. Khaki and the flag colors predominated over all others, and until nightfall at any rate, the Sinn Féin colors were not to be seen. Later on the police had to break up a couple of small Sinn Féin processions, but there was no serious trouble, and the crowd was 100,000 humored to look for it. The following day was a repetition of the Great Day, and the same thoroughfares during the afternoon and up to a late hour were thickly thronged, and bodies of soldiers who had banded themselves together marched along singing songs and cheering. During the afternoon aeroplanes performed, "stunt" overhead, and a "blimp" traveled about over the city at a very low altitude. "Peace at last" was joyfully celebrated in Dublin as elsewhere.

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DEEDS OF BRITISH FLIERS IN BELGIUM

In Time the World, Says Writer, Will Grasp Just What the Airmen Have Done in Blotting Out the German Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"When the accounts of the Great War are balanced, when the statisticians," says an officer of the R. A. F. just returned from Belgium, "historians and other experts in facts and figures have done their utmost, there will be a very impressive list of items to the credit of Britain's Junior Service. And not until then will the people of the world fully grasp just what England's flying men have done in the blotting out of the German military menace."

"No doubt something is already known of the work they did at the time of the enemy's desperate bid for Paris and the Channel ports last spring. The infantrymen and gunners who grimly disputed every forward step of the Hun, they will tell you, what the aeroplanes did for them. They know what the indefatigable fliers went through, how they worked 15 and 20 hours at a stretch, bombing transport and infantry, bringing urgently needed information of every move on the part of the foe. They know of the aerial barrages which time and again prevented the Germans from bringing up reinforcements and rations to back up their forward rush."

"At the height of the German advance, British airmen, soaring high above the enemy or skimming just over his head, hurled death and destruction in his face. Throughout the German retreat they were close upon his heels, harassing him without interruption. He did not have a moment's peace. This has only been possible because Britain had a marked superiority in the air and was able to meet and outfight any aerial forces sent against her."

"On the map of Belgium there is a small little triangle. It is formed by lines connecting Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges. And within the confines of this triangle the Germans probably expended more wealth and effort on fortifications than any other people ever expended in any other given area of the same size. That was because they knew that once they were ousted from those positions, with all they meant as marine bases, they would be swept out of Belgium in short order."

"That, also, was the reason why British squadrons have ceaselessly bombed that region ever since the early days of the war. In spite of elaborate shelters, mammoth dug-outs constructed with infinite labor, and hundreds of thousands of tons of steel-reinforced concrete, life there has been a hell on earth since the very beginning. The British airmen made it so."

"The entire coastline testifies to the deadly accuracy of the work. The string of concrete dugouts among the sand dunes is started all over with bomb craters. Gun emplacements, although cleverly camouflaged, have been shattered, and it bled no imagination to divine the fate of the gun crews. And the remorselessly increasing effectiveness of the aerial bombardment is apparent from the fact that there are no fewer than four lines of dugouts on that line—each deeper and stronger than those previously built."

"Zeebrugge as a submarine base was wiped out. The famous mole was plastered with bombs. The size and power of some of them may be judged by inspecting the remains of a dug-out the top of which, built of concrete, was eight feet thick. It had been literally flattened out by a single huge bomb."

"There is a singularly interesting feature of British night bombing, and one which makes it hard to understand why the enemy, bent only by this way of it on the destruction of military importance, should have so generally dropped his missiles on the homes of innocent working people far away from such points. The evidence is in Ostend and Bruges; notably the latter. In Ostend, the marks of destruction are confined to the water front and the railway station."

"Bruges holds a shining example of the splendid accuracy with which night bombing has been carried out by the British. The docks on one side of the town are a scrap-heap. On the other side, the great factories which turned out munitions for the Germans have been completely wrecked. But in the town proper not a building has been wrecked, not a paving stone disarranged. Inhabitants there have told us that after the first few raids by the British airmen, they retired with a feeling of perfect security. Yet the German raids over England invariably brought wreckage, not to military establishments, but to private residences, schools, hospitals and the like."

"The pushing of the enemy from his coastal stronghold was of immense value to the British from a tactical point of view. For four years they have been obliged to travel over the sea in order to carry out their raids and reconnaissances. If an engine went wrong or their planes were damaged by anti-aircraft fire the choice often lay between landing in the enemy zone or in Holland. In such circumstances the British airmen naturally chose the alternative of internment, which accounts for the number of airmen interned in that country. The pushing out of the Germans gave an abundance of landing space east of the coast which not only eliminated the aid handicap, but furnished excellent bases of operation against the enemy's right flank. Many of the former German aerodromes were at once occupied by the British squadrons, the remains of the enemy having been so

precipitate that he had no time to demolish them, even to firing the hangars."

"To this last there is an exception. That is the famous aerodrome of St. Denis Westrom, from which the Goths were wont to start on their raids to London. I happened to be the first officer of the Royal Air Force to reach this ground after it had been evacuated by the Germans. This aerodrome, the finest I ever have seen, is located about two and one-half miles south of Ghent. On Sunday, Nov. 3, the enemy held a line just at the northern end of the field, but my attempt to reach the place failed. A bridge outside the village had been blown up and the roads were impassable. But I had better success on the morning of the 6th. At that time the Huns had practically evacuated Ghent, but had established a strong line of machine-gun outposts half a mile to the south, well to the north of St. Denis. The bridges having been rendered passable, it was now a simple matter to reach the aerodrome."

"It is situated just outside the village, and its area can be measured in square miles. The general shape of the field is oval and it is—as smooth and level as a floor. A fringe of low trees affords excellent shelter from the wind and is a great aid to the concealing of hangars and workshops."

"But the feeling foe had not left it as his pursuers would like to find it. Every building had been removed; not a board remained. But this, of course, would not have prevented the British from using the field. So he had plowed up the entire surface of the ground in the most fantastic manner."

"First, three deep furrows (evidently made with a subsoil plow) were run from end to end of the field. This process was continued at intervals of about 30 feet all the way across. Then similar sets of furrows were plowed at right angles to the first, until it resembled for all the world, a giant checkerboard, and is for the time useless as a starting point or landing-ground for aeroplanes."

"The only relic left in the place was a single aeroplane of the Albatross type which stood, sentinel-like, in the middle of the vast field. Its wing surfaces were of aluminum, and it was in a slightly damaged condition. I looked it over rather gingerly, fearing a 'booby-trap.' But nothing happened even when I climbed aboard and inspected the engine, which seemed to be intact."

"It was a weird sensation, standing there looking at the home of the Goths. A soft blue mist hung over everything, rendering even the trees at the other side of the aerodrome a bit indistinct. I could picture the activities which had taken place on that spot in the dusk of the evenings just before the moon arose; the giant machines being wheeled into position, the roar of the powerful motors as the mechanics tuned them up for their long flight, the muffled German airmen adjusting their gear as they came to take their places, the great, ugly bombs secure in their racks, and finally the sweeping rush of the night-birds as they took the air and sped toward London."

"All along the lines which run from Ghent to the east of Courtrai, British squadrons working with the French army have come in for some intense fighting during the last few weeks. The enemy had nightly been bombing the area behind the French lines. It was not done systematically. His night-flying machines journeyed here and there on the off-chance of hitting something worth while. He did not venture over by day, except in rare instances, which meant that practically all air fights took place on his side of the lines."

"Large formations of Fokker biplanes moved through the sky well behind the German positions, their operations being entirely of a defensive nature. Therefore, that the British artillery observing and photographing machines might work in safety, scout squadrons of the Royal Air Force were continually seeking out and giving battle to the Fokkers. The following typical incident may convey some idea of the prowess of the young pilots working out there."

"A few days ago I sat at breakfast with a party of scout pilots. It was early—7.15—but they were due for an offensive patrol at 8 o'clock. I don't suppose there was a man in the group over 25 years old. And they went out

to hunt a deadly enemy much as they would have gone into a football game. There was much laughing and conjecture as to what they would encounter that morning."

"A certain Fokker formation had been sighted several times, but never had a decisive engagement taken place. The brilliant flying of the leader and the general tactics of the group, as well as the fantastic coloring of the enemy planes, had earned for it the name of 'Richthofen's Uncle and His Traveling Circus.' The British squadron, 13 strong (they were under strength that day) swung into the air at the appointed minute and sped away through the blue of a perfect autumn morning. They were due to return at 10 o'clock."

"One pilot came back in 10 minutes with an imperfectly working engine. That is a hard and fast rule in the air force. No pilot is permitted to carry on unless his machine is in perfect condition, and the mere suspicion that anything is wrong is to him the same as a specific order to return to his aerodrome."

"Just before nine o'clock a second member of the squadron appeared and landed gently in front of the sheds. He climbed out rather slowly."

"What is it, P—?" asked the major.

"Richthofen's uncle and his bunch, sir, dog-fight."

"They came back in twos and threes. Here and there a bit of fluttering fabric told where Hun bullets had torn the surfaces. Two or three spars had been shot through, and an occasional furrow in a varnished fuselage gave evidence of fair shooting by German pilots. The youngest were tumbling out and descending upon the recording officer in an avalanche of flying together, from which laughing, excited faces flashed. They all tried to talk at once."

"It had been 'some' fight. Twenty Fokkers had deliberately got in their way. And when they started in to show the enemy what he had let himself in for, 20 more Fokkers had come down from 'upstairs' and taken a hand—40 against 12! It was a real 'dog-fight' then. But good old—th squadron, 13 of them had come upon the scene just when things were getting hottest, and, well, whoever said it was a dog-fight was right!"

"The patient recording officer waited. He knew better than to try to force the necessary details. They came later when notes had been exhaustively compared, when the young fighters had got a certain perspective on the morning 'show.' The final results proved to be 20 Fokkers destroyed or shot down out of control. Our casualties, three machines missing!"

LAND FOR SOLDIERS IS SOUGHT IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, Texas.—The United States Government is seeking large tracts of idle land in Texas, preferably cut-over timber land or land that can be reclaimed for agricultural and other purposes, on which to settle discharged soldiers on their return to civil life. D. A. Ross of the United States Reclamation Service, who is in the South to look after the government's interests in the matter of securing this land, recently held an all-day conference with commercial interests and business men of East Texas, in Beaumont, at which the government's plans were outlined in full.

It is believed that little or no difficulty will be encountered in Texas in securing passage of a bill for the purchase by the State of perhaps 200,000 acres of the East Texas cut-over pine lands for use by the government in this reclamation scheme.

MEXICAN TRADE SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—The San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, as a means of developing trade between San Antonio and Mexico, will organize a trade excursion to tour Northern and Central Mexico. It is proposed to have the leading merchants of San Antonio go as members of this trade party, which will leave San Antonio near the end of January and proceed into Mexico as far as Mexico City.

POLITICAL DETENUS PROBLEM IN BENGAL

Out of Eight Hundred Cases Investigated, Committee Recommended Release of Only Six

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A few months ago, the government of Bengal, with a view to convincing the malcontents in the Province that it was not interfering college students and other young men of that class absolutely arbitrarily, appointed a committee. This consisted of a judge of the Calcutta High Court and a former judge of the Bombay High Court, whose duties were to go through the dossiers of the great majority of the detainees, and report as to whether, on the evidence, they were justified in its internment policy. The functionaries chosen were Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, formerly a judge of the Bombay High Court, and a judge of the Calcutta High Court.

The appointment was made because of various complaints to the effect that the public could never be sure that the detainees were really guilty of the seditious acts attributed to them, because they were never brought to trial. Lord Ronaldshay, holding that this was a legitimate subject for complaint, but finding it impossible in the circumstances, to take the public completely into his confidence, endeavored to meet these criticisms by appointing a special committee consisting of two judges who were presumably accustomed to dealing with evidence, and whose report, it was hoped, would set the matter at rest one way or the other. It was assumed, too, that the views of two judicial patriots, one of them a well-known and patriotic Indian, would find universal acceptance. In this assumption, the government was, as it transpires, mistaken.

The following extract from the report of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Justice Beachcroft, gives a bird's-eye view of the investigation and its results:

"The total number of cases examined and advised on by us is 806. Of these 100 related to state prisoners dealt with under Regulation III of 1918; 702 to detainees under the Defense of India Act; and four to persons dealt with under the Indian Ingress Ordinance. In six of the total number of cases examined by us we have advised government that there are not sufficient grounds, in our

opinion, for believing that the parties concerned have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or to the defense of British India and that, therefore, they should be unconditionally released. In the rest we have advised that the parties have, in our opinion, so acted."

"The cases of the state prisoners and detainees which have arisen out of the movement of revolutionary crime in Bengal have been dealt with by us for convenience under certain groups suggested by the course of events and by the developments of the investigation by the police. The groups are 18 in number, of which six consist of members of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti; the German plot and the conspiracy for the theft of Rodda's mauls form separate groups; and the remaining sections except the miscellaneous section relate to the various branches of the Western Bengal party, which party extended its ramifications also into Eastern Bengal. The miscellaneous group is very small. This formation of groups is based on the organization of the revolutionaries themselves except in the case of the Dacca Anushilan Samiti, which is one self-contained organization."

"Our study and examination of the cases have impressed us with the correctness of the conclusion arrived at in their report by the sedition committee, 1918 (presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Rowlatt) as to the alliance and inter-connection of all the groups, formed into one revolutionary movement with one common object, viz., the overthrow of His Majesty's Government in India by force."

All the individual cases stand so closely inter-connected as parts of one whole that they form, both as to personnel and the acts of crime, one continuous movement of revolution, which must be regarded as living and prolonged in all its parts until the movement is completely extinguished."

If the government looked for any cessation of the agitation on the question of the internments as the result of this report, it must have been cruelly disappointed at the reception accorded to it by the Indian press and public throughout Bengal. At best the opponents of internment were "convinced against their will." At the worst, they angrily attacked the report of the two judges, and some of them actually argued that Sir N. Chandavarkar could not be a true Indian or he would not have signed such a report. Others wanted to know why Lord Ronaldshay had appointed the committee anyhow—"We never asked him for it," they said.

There is, of course, an entirely human explanation. The detainees, as has already been explained, are many of them, the sons of highly respectable families. Family relationships are

extraordinarily binding in Bengal. A man will do almost as much for his nephew as for his son, and a third or fourth cousinship is almost as close as sometimes is that of brotherhood. Thus, it being a melancholy fact that many public men of undoubted integrity in Bengal have young relatives implicated or interned, renders them extraordinarily sensitive to the fate of the detainees and just as a Bengali parent would rather spoil his children, than deny them anything, so many, if not most even of the moderate party would rather face the risk of anarchy than see their friends interned. Consequently it makes no real difference to this class whether two judges or 20 judges declare that their nephews and cousins deserve to be interned for treasonable practices. They want them released, whether they are traitors or not, and they have no use for any judges who will not pronounce for their release."

It is generally conceded to be highly significant, however, that of 806 cases investigated, the committee was only able to recommend the unconditional release of six."

RETAIL CLERKS' SCHOOL TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Assurance has been obtained that money will be provided to meet the offer of the United States Bureau of Education to establish a school for retail clerks in New Orleans, according to Roy Dimmitt, who has charge of the project in the South. Under the terms of the Smith-Hughes bill the federal government will provide \$2500 for founding such a school, provided that a like amount is raised by the community. The Retail Merchants Bureau of the Association of Commerce has succeeded in raising the funds. The purpose of the school is to add to the education of clerks, train them in their work and enable them to earn better salaries.

RETURN OF RAILROADS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The directors of the Louisville Board of Trade have adopted resolutions opposing the government ownership of the railroads and urging their return to their former status as soon as possible. Such government control is urged as will permit the operation of the railroads as a unit. In addition it is recommended that a law be enacted providing for the supervision of security issues by railroads and the settlement of wage disputes between the railroads and their employees by the same government agency or commission which is charged with the regulation of freight rates, classifications and practices.

WINE-GRAPE LANDS VALUE UNIMPAIRED

Sudden Rise in Market Price of California Association's Stock Seen as Evidence That Acreage Is to Be Put to Other Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The sudden and phenomenal rise in the market value of the common stock of the California Wine Association, in the face of the fact that the association itself announces that it is in the process of liquidation, and in view also of the almost certain forced suspension of wine-making by the Federal Prohibition Amendment, as well as by the congressional Prohibition Act, is causing considerable comment here.

These securities, it may be remembered, have risen from 33 in June to 39 in September and to 140 1/4 at the present time, and are still rising. The general explanation made for the rapid and extensive rise in these securities is the assertion that the concern has recently sold enormous quantities of wine, thus placing the book value of the stock at a very high figure. It is said, also, that people all over the world are buying and putting away large stocks of wine in view of impending prohibition in the United States and possible later restriction or even total prohibition in the world generally, and that the wine association has naturally taken advantage of this situation to sell large quantities of its product at advanced prices.

While this may be true, there is also evidence to the effect that the concern contemplates liquidating only as far as wine-making is concerned and plans to turn its lands to other profitable uses. While it has been a stock argument with the liquor interests that the wine-grape lands are useless for other purposes than wine-making, J. R. Morrow, general superintendent of the California Wine Association, testified in recent court proceedings affecting the value of the concern's property that the cash value of the lands without vines or any equipment is \$3,063,875, the company's acreage holdings being 12,000 acres.

This same official stated further that the company's land in the rich grape-growing section of Fresno was valued at \$500 an acre and that, when wine-making was given up, such crops as figs, walnuts and various fruits could be raised on it to give a profit at that value.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1919

BOSTON, MASS.

Our 68th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Wednesday

Birthday Sale prices are not excelled even by ourselves except during this famous January event

Women's Tailored Skirts, black and navy, worth 8.75.....	5.75	Men's White Wool and Mercerized Union Suits, fashioned, worth 9.00.....	5.95	Men's Hats, velvet finish, worth 4.00 and 5.00.....	3.25	Amstutz Hall Runners, size 3x15, worth 22.95.....	13.75
Women's High Grade Broadcloth and Zibeline Skirts, worth 18.75.....	13.50	Misses' Crystal Cord Coats, worth 65.00.....	49.50	Men's Imported Caps, worth 2.00.....	1.25	Saxony Rugs, 9x12, worth 124.00.....	75.00
Women's Trimmed Pattern Hats, worth 15.00 to 17.50.....	5.00	Misses' Velveteen Skirts, worth 10.00.....	7.50	All Fur Caps greatly reduced.....		8x10, worth 114.00.....	70.00
Women's Satin Hats, combined with fur, worth 8.75.....	5.75	Girls' Drawers and Misses' Corset Covers, worth 7.00.....	5.00	Women's 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 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MANY MESSAGES OF TRIBUTE SENT

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Is Recipient of Cables From President Wilson, King George of England and Queen Alexandra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has received, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, a large number of messages of tribute from individuals and organizations in various countries with reference to Colonel Roosevelt.

President Wilson, in a cable message, dated Monday, on the Franco-Italian frontier, said: "Pray accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband, the news of which has shocked me very much."

King George sent this message: "The Queen and I have heard with a feeling of deep regret of the death of your distinguished husband and we offer our most sincere sympathy in your irreparable loss."

"We had great personal regard for him, and we always enjoyed meeting him. He will be missed by many friends in this country to whom he endeared himself by his attractive character and many talents."

Queen Alexandra sent the following: "I am indeed grieved to hear of the death of your great and distinguished husband, for whom I had the greatest regard. Please accept my deepest sympathy on the irreparable loss you have suffered."

Flags throughout New York State are at half mast, on order of the Governor. Also the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges are closing early today as a mark of tribute.

Comment in Europe

Press in France and Great Britain Speak at Length on Col. Roosevelt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French papers devote long articles to Col. Theodore Roosevelt's career and pay tribute to his greatness as a man and a statesman who gave many instances of his friendship for France.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking of Theodore Roosevelt in press representatives, characterized him as a great and courageous man, and a devoted friend of France.

PARIS, France (Monday)—(Havas)—When informed of the passing of Col. Theodore Roosevelt today, Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, said:

"Without entering into political matters pertaining to the United States, the death of Mr. Roosevelt must be regretted. He was an eminent and courageous man, inspired with pure patriotism. France shares with the entire American people in the sorrow following his death."

The newspapers publish eulogistic articles on Colonel Roosevelt. "His death," says Le Petit Parisien, "is for us an immense loss. France may have in American friends just as ardent and sincere, but not a more impetuous supporter."

Le Matin says: "He was a great man and, what is better still, a great soul."

Le Journal questions "whether the present government in the United States would have been able to enter the war so completely without the sympathy carried out by Colonel Roosevelt."

M. J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, said: "The unexpected death of one who has upheld all his life the principles of virtue, manhood, straightforwardness and fearlessness, will be mourned all over the world, nowhere more sincerely than in France whose cause he upheld in her worst crisis in a way that shall never be forgotten."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—This morning's London newspapers print full accounts of the news of Theodore Roosevelt, with long sketches and editorial comment.

"With Roosevelt there disappears from the world a great American and a great friend of Britain," says the Daily Mail. "He was ever a fighter, continuously challenging criticism, as must a man whose primal quality is pure energy rather than pure reason. We think of him as a man who also made a great place in the world by dint of his great and very American qualities."

The Daily Telegraph says: "In Roosevelt the world loses one of its elemental figures, one of those who not more than twice or thrice in a generation strike the imagination of mankind as personifying to a supreme degree some human force at work in the history of the times. No man did so much to awaken the spirit of an active world power in the American people, and his famous phrase for the right diploma for national greatness in a world of competing ambitions, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick,' only summed up the wisdom of generations in the Old World which still thinks of war as a thing in certain cases inevitable."

The Daily Graphic says: "A lover of nature, a genuine devotee of sport, a hard worker and enjoyer of life in all its wholesome aspects, Theodore Roosevelt was as nearly complete a man as can be imagined."

The Times says: "In politics, as in all else, he was a vigorous fighting man and dealt hard blows. His opponents smarted under them, but the most determined enemies in that field were just as proud of him, as a great citizen, as were the rest of the American people. He cannot be ranked with the lofty creative geniuses of politics, but his name will go down among those of American Presidents with something of a character that at-

taches to the name of Lincoln, as one who was a great abiding force in morals as well as politics, and who served his country with unwearied earnestness and zeal."

The Morning Post says: "It is not every voice that carries across the Atlantic, but Roosevelt's undoubtedly did. It was listened to here almost as attentively as in America, and its message, the world can ill spare its big men now, and even the strongest opponents of Roosevelt's policies admit that Roosevelt was a big man."

"Few men, however eminent, are known outside their own country, but Roosevelt was one," says the Express. "His ideals may be described as the cause of righteousness and progress, backed by the big stick."

The Chronicle says: "History places some big things in his record, but bigger than any perhaps was the challenging impact of his personality on the world in which he lived."

The Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, paid the following tribute today to Colonel Roosevelt:

"From the time of his entry into political life as a mere lad until his last days, his keynote was 'courage.' His whole career was an example of the success that can be achieved by strength of character and continued effort."

"Life for him meant action and he filled his days with widely differing experiences. He proved himself as fearless in the field as he was strong in politics. He was gifted with that capacity for sport and enjoyment of the open air which adds so much to the completeness of life."

"He leaves behind him an honored name. His death is lamented by the people of Great Britain who recognized him as a friend and who admired his vigorous personality, his manliness and courage."

By American Editors

Expressions of Appreciation of Former President Take Prominent Place

The newspapers of the United States give leading editorial position to their appreciations of the character of Theodore Roosevelt. Extracts from a few editorials give the tone of nearly all.

New York Tribune

Colonel Roosevelt laid the foundations of the new order of larger democracy and fuller economic opportunity which is still in course of development. He cleared the way for modern progress. He has been reproached for emphasizing too continuously the ancient and common virtues. But these virtues—fairness, honesty, sincerity—were the ones which were most sadly lacking in our political practice. What America had been suffering from before Roosevelt began to preach and threaten were sham democracy, sham equality and sham patriotism. Since his days in the White House the American people have begun to drop the empty formulas of an irresponsible individualism and to turn toward enlightened nationalism and cooperative progress. Ours is a representative government. It is the high distinction of the Roosevelt Administration that it was always representative in the soundest sense. Colonel Roosevelt was not a leader who followed, but a leader who led. And the people believed in him and followed him gladly.

New York World

Personal inconsistency is a characteristic of all successful politicians. Otherwise they could not survive. And Mr. Roosevelt was unquestionably one of the most adroit and successful politicians that American institutions have ever produced. What is more, he was one of those extraordinary politicians who cannot be explained. None of his talent for public affairs was inherited. He was not born to public service like four generations of the Adams family, nor did he seek a political career because it afforded the only available opportunity to advancement. His tastes originally were more historical and literary than political, and his political career was more accidental than calculated. Yet, as it came about, not half-a-dozen Americans ever wielded so much out-and-out political influence as he, and fewer still exercised so much power over the political thought and imagination of their generation. In all American history there is no other such sheer tour de force of political leadership as Mr. Roosevelt's conduct in deliberately wrecking the Republican Party in 1912 because of his quarrel

with Mr. Taft and in reuniting it in 1916 when Mr. Hughes, although beaten, received nearly 1,000,000 more votes than any other Republican candidate for President had ever polled.

New York Times

Theodore Roosevelt awakened the conscience of the American people in respect to their own affairs very much as President Wilson has awakened the conscience of the world in the realm of international dealings. His enduring works, and by their enduring works history judges men, his vital achievements, were the reformation in business morality brought about chiefly by his storming assaults upon rooted evils, and his powerful and effective appeals for preparedness, and a true understanding of what the war meant, in the year preceding our call to arms. By his labors in these two fields, to speak of no others, he profoundly influenced the thought and character of his fellow-men, and he put the stamp of his genius upon the history of his country. He made history, he changed its currents.

New York Sun

He lived at least long enough to see the vindication of his ideals of Americanism by the deeds of those whom he had inspired. A simple character in complex manifestations; an essentially human person with a many-sided interest in most of the things that ought to interest human-kind; a leader whose gallant adherence to the course that he had laid and whose friendly, human soul won the passionate devotion of the immense following that shared his convictions and had faith in his star—it seems scarcely credible that he has gone from among us to live only in the pages of the chronicles of his time! That he will live there no mourner of Roosevelt need doubt. There are personalities so vivid, there is vitality so intense, so magnetically alert, as Motley said of Henry of Navarre, that at the very mention of the name the figure seems to leap from the mists of the past, instinct with ruddy, vigorous life.

Boston Herald

Of all the men that the lottery of American politics has brought to the culminating height of fame and opportunity, none has proved more picturesque, original, forceful, self-determining and in the truest sense "interesting" than Theodore Roosevelt. Before his time the controversies of our politics had fallen on economic lines, over the tariff and finance, surely for the generation after the slavery issue which had led to the Civil War. Colonel Roosevelt turned American thinking to sociological lines. He became a propagandist of what he characterized as "a larger measure of social justice." He was much interested in what George W. Alger described as the "equivocal rights of labor." Roosevelt made the great issue of his second administration, which was his really own, the regulation of the railroads, although it had not appeared in the platform of his party, and could hardly be said to have gained standing in American thinking. He forced it on the attention of Congress and the country, to the complete displacement of the revision of the tariff, which everybody had expected him to undertake. That was too stereotyped a cause for him to enjoy battling for.

Boston Globe

For 20 years this most picturesque, virile and outspoken character has been not only a political leader, but also an intimate companion of Americans everywhere, of every station and all ages. A near neighbor, a familiar in our homes. First and last, we all had our differences with him, sometimes violent ones indeed; first and last we have all found ourselves in agreement with him. We could never be indifferent toward him, and banish from our interest this many-sided man. He will remain ever a force to be reckoned with.

When only a New York police commissioner, he was nevertheless a national figure; and when only the colonel of a regiment in Cuba, he was yet in the public view the foremost man in the army; when a Governor, he was more conspicuous than most presidents are; even the vice-presidency could not make him uninteresting. As President he filled the eye as no other man who has held the office, and quickly became a universal character.

Boston Transcript

There was no mystery in Roosevelt's life. The man and his work were

transparent. Hence the universality of his acquaintanceship, which was made more intimate by an accessibility at all times and a never-failing hospitality to the nobler aspirations of his own and the people of other nations. The influence he exercised upon young and old was due neither to the magic of his words nor the magnitude of his deeds. It came in part from the catholicity of his creed, "all for each and each for all," and in part from a wish and a will in every regulation of life to do his best and to put into practice the ideals that he preached. For life and death to him were "parts of the same great adventure," and as he never flinched from the joy and duty of the one, so he never faltered from fear of the other.

Boston Record

No man has occupied, or could occupy, a position rivaling that of Mr. Roosevelt. He had the peculiar capacity of leadership, and he held his following secure. It was inevitable that any plans or possibilities of the Republican Party for 1920 must take him into account; and it was inevitable that his political purposes, either for personal candidacy or the direction of politics, must in large measure influence the course of the nation. A man of great forcefulness, positive and vigorous in his views, he typified much of our country's strength, and departing leaves behind him no one his counterpart.

Springfield Republican

The perspective of time will be necessary for an accurate estimate of Theodore Roosevelt, "the many-sided." Even the entry of the United States into the war, and the final victory with its present problems, can never rob of their significance in our national progress the things which Colonel Roosevelt did while President or the influence that he exerted before he entered the White House and after he left it. Whatever the estimate of his political acts and of his bitter turning against Mr. Taft in 1912, no one may gainsay the tonic influence of his picturesque personality in many lines of splendid endeavor and reform. By his influence he added dramatic interest to such issues as child welfare, the betterment of rural life and many others. Time and again he helped to create a vivid human appeal in good causes which too often have failed to arouse their share of public enthusiasm. His preaching of the strenuous life, although not always well proportioned and not without tendencies toward distortion, had a real value and his career made public service attractive to many men of ideals.

Sir R. Borden's Tribute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, today paid tribute to Colonel Roosevelt. "In Colonel Roosevelt," said Sir Robert, "there has passed away one of the great commanding figures of the world, a vivid, impressive personality, his remarkable ability and energy, his vigor of expression, his wide vision, and his high idealism, won for him a great place, not only in his own country, but in the wider theater of world affairs."

"The remarkable reception accorded to him during his last visit to Canada testifies to the affection and esteem in which he was held by the Canadian people."

Sir Robert Borden added that he had last seen Colonel Roosevelt something more than a year ago, and he would always hold in grateful remembrance the intense appreciation which he then expressed of Canada's effort in this war and of the heroic spirit of her people.

Argentine Views

Theodore Roosevelt Called "A Great International"

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Regret at the passing of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whom one journal refers to as the "most distinguished son" of the United States and the "most popular man in the world," was expressed by Buenos Aires newspapers.

El Diario lauds him as "a great in-

ternational" and adds: "He was perhaps misunderstood on one occasion as being aggressive toward South America, but his visit in 1913 and personal explanation of his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine dispelled suspicion and showed his great vision. He proved his friendship for South America when, during his last administration, he was the first to invite all the South American republics to the Hague peace conference."

La Epoca, the government organ, declared Colonel Roosevelt "was always found occupying the center of the stage in things patriotic." It compared him to Caesar, in "his restless, lion-like impatience, his unrestrained force and passion for power."

"Colonel Roosevelt was the most popular man in the world," said La Argentina. "He obtained the sympathies of all Argentines on his 1913 visit, because all appreciated the beautiful sentiments he expressed regarding the South American continent, of which he was always the defender and the very true friend."

IN THE LIBRARIES

The question recently asked in a public manner, "Why does not New York have a Woman's Library?" may have sounded momentarily reasonable to some; but scarcely have the words died on the ear when an echo comes up, "Why should New York have a Woman's Library?" Or, an involuntarily adds, any other city in the United States?

Mrs. Gulda, who asked the question, is a citizen of Copenhagen, and is one of the directors of the Woman's Library there. All that she tells about this library is extremely interesting. The cost of a perfectly equipped building was about \$1,000,000. The opening, about two years ago, was attended by women of the royal family and by representatives of all classes of society. It is a center for all the activities pertaining to women, not only those of the city, but of all Denmark, and the Danish women, who, it is well known, are progressive and active in public affairs, make good use of it. Here women of genius from all over Europe come to speak to the women of Copenhagen. Ellen Key has frequently lectured here.

The building houses a general library, but has, in addition, a special library of books and periodicals "relating to the interests of women." There is a hotel for women only connected with the enterprise, and a restaurant, a lecture hall, and a hall for concerts and dancing. "I cannot understand," Mrs. Gulda says, "why the women of New York have no such institution to meet their particular wants."

The answer would seem to be that the women of New York—and the fact is the same throughout the country—have no particular wants of the kind assumed. The public library in the United States has always been free from any distinctions between men and women readers. The writer is not aware that special rooms for women, even, have entered into the architectural or arranging scheme of any public library. One does not remember to have heard the matter discussed.

How would it be possible to have a women's free library without practically duplicating the contents of the free public library? Few indeed are the books now in which women are not actively interested; and as for cooking, and embroidery, and household art and decoration, and other branches which once seemed to belong to the domain of women, consider: How often, when on a business errand concerning these things, is one met by a deferential gentleman, and how often by a matter-of-fact woman? Honors are even.

There was at one time in the United States a lamentable tendency among women to herd themselves together, it was "Woman's This," and "Women's That," and these separate organizations, crew space, in numbers, if not in usefulness, attempting to do the work of the world in a thoroughly one-sided manner. But one of the things which the world crisis through which we have been passing has done for our good, is to disturb false crystallizations like this. Now, more than ever, women are beginning to take themselves and their efforts normally, as parts of a whole, but not the whole; to be willing to be citizens simply, with other citizens. With suffrage

come or imminently coming, there should be fewer and fewer of special activities by women as a separate class, a lessening number of women's clubs and societies generally, and an increasing proportion of organizations where men and women together, equal in intellectual endowment and in the development and application of diversified gifts, shall work shoulder to shoulder for the bringing in of that better day whose light is breaking on the hilltops of the world.

So, appreciating to the full the admiration which Mrs. Gulda says the people of Denmark feel for the New York Public Library, which is, of course, only an excellent example of the successful working out of the library idea which obtains throughout the country, we see that its excellence is largely due to the comprehensiveness of its plan, without distinction of class. A number of Denmark's young people have studied at the Library School of the New York Public Library, and the fine Copenhagen institution, in its system of distribution, is modeled directly upon the system there taught. "The library was the first place which looked like home to my daughter and me when we came to New York as strangers," Mrs. Gulda says. "We loved it and spent many happy hours there during the summer."

But the success of the library idea which rendered this hospitality and service would never have been attained had the library system in the United States cramped itself by setting up non-intellectual distinctions or undertaken the task—an appalling and, indeed, impossible one—of discriminating between books which should be placed in a women's library, and which into that of the men.

The High School Library of Passaic, New Jersey, has been using a method which might profitably be imitated elsewhere. The head of the English department began giving out to his seniors each day a list of new or newly used words which came out in the morning news, for study as to pronunciation, meaning, and history; such words as Anzac, Waacs, barrage, Bolshevik, camouflage, fuselage, ground schools, poilu, punitive, sabotage, Sinn Fein, soviet, Ukraine, hegemony, Ultramontane. The library, finding itself besieged by inquiries, and not always prepared, decided to take time by the forelock, and asked the English master to give the list of words to the library in advance of the pupils, which he did. Then on a sheet of white paper one of the art students printed the heading, "Words You Ought to Know," in letters two inches high. Listed below, in columns, were the words, and the bulletin was hung in a conspicuous place. Words were added, five or six at a time, as they came from the master. When the back numbers of magazines were removed from the reading tables they were clipped for information about new words, the clippings mounted on cards with the word as the subject heading, and the cards arranged in a catalogue drawer. By reason of certain special departments maintained, The Independent, The Outlook, and Current Events were found to be especially useful, but a careful watch has been kept in all periodicals for new words and new meanings. The method has proved its value far beyond the immediate circles for which it was devised.

Mr. John Erskine of the Army Educational Commission, A. E. F.-Y. M. C. A., has presented to the Library of Congress the original autograph signed addresses of welcome to the United States troops upon their arrival in France, as they were delivered by President Poincaré, Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre and General Pétain. These documents are now on exhibition in the library, and with them portraits of the President of France and of the marshals. Marshal Foch's welcome reads:

To you, valiant soldiers of America, defenders of right and liberty, I send cordial salutation.

With such ideals—the noblest that ever had an army into battle—what shall not your valor accomplish? Your spirit, your confidence, guarantee a decisive victory. The fervent desire of your seniors in the great war will be to rival your ardor in the coming contests.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE ASKS TO BE HEARD

High Prices of Meat Lead It to Appeal to Congress—Federal Trade Commission Member Testifies About the Packers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Consumers League, which has representation in 26 states, has asked to be heard by the House Interstate Commerce Committee in regard to the high prices of meat as relating to wages and the cost of living. Said the secretary of the Washington branch: "The American Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union have been working for years to have the wages of working women raised, and this has been done, but of what avail is it if the prices of food commodities rise more rapidly than wages? We of the Consumers League feel that this matter is of the utmost importance to the women of the country, and they should therefore be heard before the committee considering legislation which may have a practical effect upon every household in the country."

Mr. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission, who was again before the committee on Tuesday, read a long list of related and unrelated businesses in which the packers are engaged as manufacturers or sellers. Large numbers of these deal with the by-products of the meat business proper, but others have been brought into their range of activity either through necessity or by extension due to new possibilities of profit. In this list were included: Canned fish, vegetables and fruits, bumping posts for railroads and car repair parts, Irish stew, Italian hams and Mexican sausages, brewers' grits and meal, wool, cutlery, paper and leather, toilet articles and soda fountain accessories.

Mr. Colver having said that one of the big packing concerns having the facilities for making bristles for journal boxes, converted this to the manufacture of bristles for army ordnance. Representative Winslow remarked that people ought to be happy that this concern was in a position to make brass for guns when it was needed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Colver traced the development of the packers' extraneous business from the simple starting point of slaughtering animals for the meat market. "The live animal, which is the unit, is a whole lot of things," he explained.

"The packer disassembles it into product meat and into its numerous byproducts. The first of the ramifications and enlargements of the business are to be found in the far-reaching developments of the by-products such as in the hide department." Mr. Colver admitted that this line of the packers' business might not be open to criticism unless it led to unfair competition.

He said that two courses were open to the packers, the fabrication of by-products by the packers or the sale of these by-products to others to fabricate. The unrelated concerns came in, he said, through the fact that, if there is a substantial profit to the person who stands between the packer and the consumer, the packer shows a tendency to turn to his business at the other end, if those concerns from which he buys are doing a profitable business, the packer enters into competition with them.

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All you have to do is add water and bake. No extras—no fussing.

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Sale of Winter Bedcoverings

A SALE, too, in which prices are very much under present values for Blankets, Bedspreads and Comfortables of equal grades.

Part Wool Blankets
\$8 to \$25, Values \$9 to \$27.50
Blankets which we secured advantageously, and at their prices they are most exceptional investments. All white with pink, blue and yellow borders.

Part Wool Plaid Blankets, \$10
Value \$11.50
Fancy plaid Blankets in pink, blue, and gray.

All Wool Blankets, \$16.50 to \$30
Values \$18.50 to \$32
White with pink and blue borders.

Cotton Filled Comfortables
\$5 and \$6, Values \$6 to \$8
Covered with figured silkoline, some with 5-inch plain borders.

Cotton Filled Comfortables, \$7.50
Value \$8.50
Covered with figured mull and finished with 5-inch plain mull borders.

Wool Filled Comfortables, \$21.50
to \$49.50, Values \$25 to \$53
Covered with silk, saten, silk and satin brocade.

Wool Filled Comfortables, \$15
Value \$17.50
Covered with figured saten.

Wool Filled Comfortables, \$10
Value \$11.50
Covered with figured mull.

Crochet Bedspreads, \$3 to \$3.98
Values \$3.75 to \$4.50
Hemmed, crochet Bedspreads, in three-quarter and full sizes.

Also Bedspreads similar to above, with scalloped edges, value \$4, at \$3.25.

Satin Bedspreads, \$4.50 to \$17.50
Values \$5.25 to \$18.50
Plain hemmed, imported and domestic Bedspreads.

Satin Bedspreads, scalloped, with cut-out corners, values \$6 to \$17.50,
at \$5 to \$16.50. Remnant.

NEW YORK TRANSIT
LINES HEARINGPlan Proposed for 8-Cent Fare
and 3-Cent Transfers, and
Division of ProfitsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—At a hearing on the application of the New York Railways Company for an increase of fare, before the Public Service Commission, James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough Transit system, testified that Mayor Hylan and Theodore P. Shonts, president of the system, had been in conference concerning the possibility of the municipal ownership and operation of the transit lines of the city at an increased fare during a period when the Mayor was supposed to be unalterably opposed to any fare increase. The testimony was to the effect that the negotiations got as far as the outlining of a definite program providing for acquisition of all lines.

Despite strong objections to this testimony made by Edgar J. Kohler, assistant corporation counsel, Mr. Quackenbush also said that William P. Burr, corporation counsel, had objected to most of the terms of the program, but upon being informed that Mr. Quackenbush thought most of the objections could be met, seemed to be inclined to meet these proposals halfway.

The proposed plan would not be fully accomplished until a constitutional amendment was adopted. This would take at least two years. Meanwhile all the company's debts and other responsibilities would be shifted upon the city.

Indications are that if New York City takes over its transit lines, the plan described by Mr. Quackenbush will probably be followed. Besides providing for the eight-cent fare and the three-cent transfers, the plan would deposit all earnings with a trust company and divide profits between the city and the companies. The constitutional amendment would empower the city to make a trust agreement similar to that between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the city of Boston. Trustees would be appointed by the public authorities to run the lines.

Mr. Shonts denies any secrecy in the proceedings, or any effort to do anything except honestly to find a solution of the transit problem.

CHICAGO MAY GIVE
WORK TO SOLDIERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a communication received by the city council from William H. Wilson, secretary of the Department of Labor of the United States, the city of Chicago is urged to make an immediate start on public improvements in order to aid in furnishing employment for returning soldiers. Secretary Wilson pointed out that public work and private building operations practically had been brought to an end by the war, and many of the soldiers returning, he said, are skilled in the various building trades.

The Chicago Plan Commission has shown that a feasible program of public improvements for the city which might be undertaken for \$100,000,000, including the building of a union station and the work to be done on the Illinois Central Railroad terminal. It is not known just when some of the building can be put under way, but street improvements, running into thousands of dollars, the plan commission hopes to see started soon. This organization is now urging the city council to rush this line of work in order to aid in solving the labor problem.

GREAT IRRIGATION
PROJECT ANNOUNCEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Plans for the reclamation of 4,000,000 acres of arid and swamp land in the Colorado River basin, 800,000 acres of which is in Utah, as farms for returned soldiers, sailors and war industrial workers, received impetus when the United States Reclamation Service filed on a big irrigation project in Utah.

The slings are on 4000 second-feet of water to be taken from the Green River between April 1 and Nov. 1, to irrigate 20 full townships and nine half townships. Only 250,000 acres of the land actually will be irrigated, the rest being left in the rough, the application sets forth. The lands are in the San Rafael and Green River valleys, and the point of diversion is 500 feet south of the confluence of Coal Creek and Coal River. The diversion works will consist of a reinforced concrete dam, at least 150 feet high and probably 250 feet long, a head-race and a canal. The canal will be about 120 miles long, 145 feet wide at the top and 80 feet wide at the bottom.

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN
QUEBEC DISCUSSEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—A plea for compulsory education in the Province of Quebec was made by Senator Raoul Dandurand, a French-Canadian Liberal, in an address before the Montreal Reform Club. The future of the country depended upon the education of the youth, he said, and if the future of the province was to be in the hands of the youth, they must enter the fields of industry, commerce and agriculture they must enter the fields with an intellectual equipment equal to that of the citizens of the provinces and other countries.

Speaking on the question of teach-

ers' salaries, he pointed out that in order to attract qualified persons to the profession an adequate salary must be paid. Senator Dandurand pointed out that school attendance had fallen off in a deplorable manner of late with children from 11 to 14 years. Fully 50 per cent of the children of the Province did not follow the classes after the fourth year, being taken away from school at a time when they were best able to receive instruction. A great number of children left school with so little general education that it was impossible for them later to benefit by opportunities for technical education.

Compulsory education, declared Senator Dandurand, was the only remedy as the experience of the whole civilized world pointed out. In Canada, out of the nine provinces, one alone, Quebec, had abstained from adopting this system. The opponents of the measure, lacking other argument, had said that compulsory education was the invention of the Reformers and of Voltaire, but it had been practiced as far back as in the times of Charlemagne and of Louis XIV.

AVIATORS DISCUSS
FUTURE OF AVIATIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The future of aviation was discussed at a dinner given by the Manufacturers Aircraft Association at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday night. The chairman was Frank H. Russell, president of the association and general manager of the Curtiss Engineering Corporation at Garden City, Long Island.

Among the invited guests were Maj.-Gen. William L. Kenly, chief of the division of military aeronautics; John D. Ryan, former director of the Bureau of Aircraft Production; Capt. H. B. Lewis, director of naval aircraft production; Dr. John R. Freeman, chairman of the national advisory committee for aeronautics; Grovernor H. Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense; Col. J. A. Dore, director of aircraft production; Maj. H. Doolittle of the French aviation mission; Brig.-Gen. J. G. Cornack of the British flying mission; Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster-general of the United States; and Henry A. Wise Wood, vice-president of the Aero Club of America.

An aeronautical exposition, showing the progress the United States has made in mechanical flight and what other nations are doing, will be held in Madison Square Garden from Feb. 27 to March 6.

WAR BOARD DOUBTS
ITS JURISDICTIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The controversy between the boat owners and employees in New York harbor was again the subject of a hearing before the War Labor Board on Tuesday. The board is in doubt whether efforts to effect a settlement should be continued through that body or through the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board. It has not yet held a hearing on the merits of the men's demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day, the latter demand being opposed by the boat owners.

The employees now say that unless the War Labor Board acts they will strike. Meanwhile the board has been assured by the War and Navy departments that they will accept and enforce the award of the board, if necessary. Enforcement by such means would mean manning the docks and boats with soldiers and sailors.

MIGRATORY BIRD LAW
VALIDITY IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Federal Migratory Bird Law of 1913, under which the government for the first time prescribed closed seasons for wild birds which habitually migrate from state to state with the varying seasons, was in effect declared invalid on Tuesday by the Supreme Court, which dismissed, on the government's motion, an appeal from a decision of the Arkansas Federal District Court holding the statute unconstitutional.

MACHINE GUN FOR AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The perfection of a new model machine gun for aeroplane fighting has been announced by John M. Browning, firearms inventor, upon his return to Ogden, Utah, from Hartford, Connecticut. The new guns, it is said, will be mounted in groups of three and so arranged and synchronized with the machinery of the aeroplane motor that a single pull on the trigger will discharge all three guns simultaneously at the same target. It is claimed that the combined fire will be 3600 shots per minute, or 60 shots per second.

JAMES WICKERSHAM SEATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 204 to 64, the House on Tuesday adopted the election committee's report seating James Wickersham, Republican, as Alaskan delegate, in place of Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat.

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WITNESS ADMITS
TESTIMONY FALSEWilliam J. O'Brien, in Boston
Trial, Retracts Words, and
Says Firm Has Fish-Pier StockSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A voluntary statement that his previous testimony was untrue was made by William J. O'Brien, of the firm of R. O'Brien & Co., and a witness for the defense, at the trial on Tuesday of the federal suit to break up an alleged monopoly of the ground fish business of the United States by 40 dealers at the Boston Fish Pier.

Mr. O'Brien had stated that his firm was one of the four so-called independent firms at the Fish Pier, and as it was not affiliated with either of the two combinations of dealers at the pier, the Boston Fish Pier Company and the Bay State Fishing Company, he had served as a neutral member of various committees having charge of the business at the pier, and also as president of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which holds a 60-year lease of the pier from the State. This statement he subsequently said was untrue, and admitted that his firm held stock in the Boston Fish Pier Company.

While under cross-examination on Monday he admitted that he had at one time held stock in the Boston Fish Pier Company, but said that he sold it within a few months to his book-keeper.

At the opening of the session on Tuesday, he was again urged to recall what disposition, if any, had been made of the stock, and whether the certificates were not in his safe at the time. He stoutly declared that he knew nothing of the stock, nor the location of the certificates, and reiterated his previous testimony that his firm held no stock in nor had any affiliation with the Boston Fish Pier Company.

While Mr. O'Brien was making his denials on the witness stand, the book-keeper had been brought to the Federal Building and had signed an affidavit which was shown to the three judges presiding at the trial at a consultation with the lawyers, at the bench.

Following the consultation, A. C. Burnham, who has been the legal representative of the fish dealers for more than 10 years, and who has had charge of their interests, especially that of the Boston Fish Pier Com-

pany, had a few whispered words with Mr. O'Brien, whom he had been questioning on a redirect examination. When Mr. O'Brien resumed the witness stand Mr. Burnham asked him if he wished to make a voluntary statement.

"I desire to say," replied Mr. O'Brien, "that my previous statement regarding the stock of the Boston Fish Pier Company was untrue. My firm does hold stock in that company."

The provocation for the formation of the Boston Fish Pier Company, according to the testimony of Irving M. Atwood, its treasurer, was the reported organization of two rival fish-dealing companies, one of which was said to have planned a general monopoly of the fish business along the Atlantic coast.

PRICES OF FOOD
SHOW REDUCTIONSBread and Pork Among Articles
to Be Bought at Lower Cost
in Western New York StateSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BUFFALO, New York—The prices of foodstuffs in Western New York have begun to drop in response to the lessening of the demand for war purposes. Food Administrator Starford of Erie County has been notified by the General Baking Company of Buffalo that it will reduce the wholesale price of the large loaves of bread from 13 to 12 cents and the price of the small loaf from 9 to 8½ cents. Mr. Starford says these reductions should be followed by similar cuts in the retail prices.

Mr. Starford has indicated his attitude toward any movement to increase the retail price of milk, through action of the Dairymen's League, which is said to have demanded \$4.01 per 100 pounds for milk containing 3 per cent butter fat. The war-time price was \$3.85 per 100 pounds.

"Our survey indicates that there will be no shortage of milk here," says Mr. Starford. "I am firmly convinced that there will be no advance in the price to consumers. I make these conclusions from the reports I have received from my investigators."

The price of pork has taken a drop here, it being between 5 and 10 cents per pound below the war-time price. It is said that other reductions in the price of foodstuffs may be looked for in the next few weeks.

MILK PRODUCERS
DEFEND DEMANDSNew York League of Dairymen
Protests Methods Used in In-
quiry Into Production CaseSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, having stated in his inaugural that he would name a commission to investigate the milk situation, has now, following a conference with Mayor Hylan and District Attorney Swann, called on the State's Attorney-General to lend his aid in dealing with the problem, and it is expected that legislation will be asked at once at Albany providing for repeal of that part of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act which exempts the Dairymen's League.

Following this action, R. D. Cooper, president of the league, sent a telegram to the Governor protesting against the methods pursued by the staff of the district attorney, "members of which are making statements about the farmers' organization which the facts do not justify." Mr. Cooper says the league desires all the facts concerning milk production and distribution to be made public, but does not believe this will be possible "in an atmosphere tainted with the prejudice and violent partisanship which public officials of New York have shown."

The league, in public statements, insists that the price it demands for January milk covers production cost only, and that the reason for high prices lies elsewhere. They accuse the distributors.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, in charge of the milk inquiry, has rejected the league's offer to bring in a group of recognized milk experts from other states to investigate and report

whether the price the league demands is not justified as covering cost. Mr. Dooling said he would not stop the judicial inquiry and leave the question of price settlement to a group of college professors brought in at the league's expense, because he knew their settlement would be based on theory, and not on fact.

Milk receipts are now about 500,000 quarts below the average.

TRANSPORT IN PORT
WITH TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York—The transport Louisville arrived in port on Tuesday from France, carrying 964 troops and 573 civilians. Of the troops, 878 are Negroes comprising casual companies Nos. 1008, 1009, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071 and four officers. Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. of New York was among the civilian passengers.

VERMONT NEEDS WORKERS

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Positions are open in Vermont's lumber or quarry industries for between 3500 and 5000 unskilled men, according to information sent out from the office of R. W. Simonds, State Commissioner of Industries. In the former there is the largest demand. Wages of men in the woodsman's craft run between \$65 and \$85 per month, besides expenses. These positions are not war jobs, but straight-time ones.

ROOSEVELT PARK PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—The plaza of several blocks approaching the Michigan Central depot from Michigan Avenue, which the city is building, will probably be named Roosevelt Park. Such a resolution will be introduced in the council this week.

CLEVELAND TERMINAL
STATION AUTHORIZEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The voters of Cleveland, by a vote of 30,758 to 19,918, gave their approval on Monday to the ordinance granting the Cleveland Terminal Company the right to erect a union passenger station facing the northwest corner of the public square in this city.

By a little over a two-thirds vote, the electors also gave approval to the issue of \$2,500,000 of deficiency bonds, so that all normal city government activities may be continued until the General Assembly, now in session, enacts remedial legislation. The former vote eliminates the long-standing uncertainty as to Cleveland receiving a modern union station, and assures one centrally located station for all steam, interurban and suburban electrical railways.

TELEPHONE RATE
MAY BE PROTESTEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—The inaugural message of James Couzens, Mayor-elect of Detroit, may urge Detroit citizens to refuse to pay the increase in telephone rates granted by A. S. Burleson, the Postmaster-General of the United States. Mr. Couzens said on Tuesday that he was considering such a step, as he did not believe Congress gave Mr. Burleson rate-fixing powers when it authorized taking over the telegraph and telephone lines by the Post Office Department.

The city won a court fight with the Michigan State Telephone Company, the Bell system, in which the state courts held illegal the ¼ of 1 per cent paid the parent company.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

FOR AND AGAINST THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY

It has always been a mooted question with the American publisher as to whether the circulating library retarded or stimulated the sale of his publications. As a matter of fact, the subject may be successfully argued on both sides. Of a popular work of fiction a large circulating library will install not less than 100 copies, with smaller numbers of volumes less in demand. In the palm days of the famous Booklovers Library, which was a glorified circulating library, the purchases of individual titles sometimes exceeded 2000 copies. The aggregate purchase on the part of circulating libraries today, however, is not of material consequence to the publishers, and the only question is whether those who patronize such libraries would have purchased the volumes individually had they been otherwise inaccessible.

The present writer has always defended the circulating library for two reasons: first, because he believes that the average patron of such libraries is not by nature a book-owner; second, because he believes that the more reading in general is encouraged, the more will be increased the size of the book-buying public. At all events, the circulating library is a great comfort to those who do not feel financially able otherwise to indulge their love of reading, and to another class who, living in apartments, have no space to house large numbers of books.

The circulating library as an institution is a good deal older than is generally supposed; but in the early days it was between the libraries of the various monasteries that literary exchanges principally took place. In 1370 Peter Mangot, a monk in the diocese of Tournai, writes: "A monastery without a library is like a castle without an armory. Our library is our armory. Thence it is that we bring forth the sentences of the Divine Law like sharp arrows to attack the enemy. Thence we take the armor of righteousness, the helmet of salvation, the shield of faith, and the seal of the spirit which is the Word of God." The various monasteries possessed manuscript volumes in various numbers, the library of Novales being reported to have contained no less than 6500 volumes at the time the abbey was destroyed by the Saracens in 905. At Monte Cassino there was a very rich collection as a result of research in Italy by the African Constantine. Croyland in the Eleventh Century possessed a library of not less than 3000.

Without mentioning others, all the prominent monastic libraries were in the habit of carrying on with each other an extensive correspondence and exchange of volumes—no great indeed, that it almost amounted to a trade in books, except for the fact that payment was made in kind rather than in cash or other financial consideration. These monasteries, owning books for which there existed a strong demand from other monasteries, employed their corps of copyists to produce duplicate volumes, which could be exchanged with other libraries for copies of volumes which they themselves lacked.

At the end of the Twelfth Century some of the monastic communities forbade under pain of excommunication either borrowing or lending books, but in 1212 the Council of Paris publicly condemned this selfish policy. "We forbid monks to bind themselves by any such oath not to lend books to the poor," they announced, saying that "such a loan is one of the chief works of mercy. We desire that the community should be divided into two classes, one to remain in the house for the use of the brothers, and the other to be loaned to the poor according to the judgment of the abbot."

NATURAL SCIENCE ON EARTH'S ORIGIN

"The Evolution of the Earth and Its Inhabitants" Lectures before the Yale Chapter of Sigma Xi. By H. W. Henshaw. University Press, London: Oxford University Press, 1918.

These five lectures constitute, to quote the preface, a "symposium of the geological and biological evidence for the evolution of our planet and the earth-born life." The titles comprised, and the lecturers upon them are: (1) "The Origin of the Earth," Prof. Joseph Barrell; (2) "The Earth's Changing Surface and Climate," Prof. Charles Schuchert; (3) "The Origin of Life," Prof. Lorando Ross Woodruff; (4) "The Pulse of Life," Prof. Richard Swann Lull; (5) "Climate and Civilization," Dr. Ellsworth Huntington.

"Hanging from a conception of the universe to the trend of modern civilization," as the introduction states, the field covered by these essays is of a breadth sufficient, it would seem, to whet the appetite for reading of the most indifferent seeker after the beginning of things from a material basis. The various papers, concise in statement yet full in definition, give the casual reader a comprehensive view of the special field of belief covered. The phrase "field of belief" is used advisedly, for in the paper on "The Origin of Life," in summarizing the conclusions arrived at by the leading influences of the world, Huxley himself is quoted as saying that in his

expectation, by analogical reasoning, of under hypothetical conditions witnessing the evolution of living protoplasm from non-living matter, he had no right to call his opinion anything but "an act of philosophical faith."

Probably the fact most sharply impinging upon the mind of one not brought up in the environment of material science is the tacit acceptance, apparently without question, by every one of the lecturers, of the assumption that man as such is an outcome of development from, always the creature of, dependent for his further attainment toward his ultimate upon purely material origins and conditions.

This aside, the survey given of the past ages of the earth and the probable influence of the mustered causes upon the earth and its forms of life as known today is to the last degree interesting to students of the visible world of nature. The short but comprehensive review of the nebular and planetesimal hypotheses, with corollary matter in the first lecture should have a keen interest for students of astronomy who couple their favorite diversion with excursions into the field of natural science at large. In typographical makeup, the first consideration being ease of use and reading, the book is of distinguished aspect among works of its kind.

SUSAN HALE AND HER INTERESTING LETTERS

"Letters of Susan Hale." Edited by Caroline P. Atkinson. Boston: Marshall Jones Company, \$1.50 net.

To those who lament that letter writing is a lost art, and who grieve over the fact that there are no more Horace Walpoles and Mme. de Sevigné in the world, a glance through the pages of the "Letters of Susan Hale" would be a revelation. If they be extreme intellectuals, they still might say: "But this can never be a classic. She writes incorrect English, even slang!" But, if they be blessed with so much as a scrap of a sense of humor, can they possibly fail to appreciate the human sympathy, the unflinching good spirits, and the never-failing and acute sense of the comic in all situations, which together strike the keynote of these letters? Susan Hale was a literary figure of considerable note in her time, not only in Boston, but in many cities where she read and lectured; although she was an extremely clever and well-informed woman, she had the splendid good sense to be just her own kind, merry self in letters, to write precisely as she talked. And, after all, is that not at once the highest art and the greatest aim of letter writing, to make absent friends feel that they are listening to the writer speak instead of reading his thoughts?

The letters are delightfully varied in subject matter, running all the way from teaching school in Boston to studying art in Europe and back again to quiet country life at Matunuck, Rhode Island, where was Miss Hale's real home, if she chose to have any. For she was as indefatigable a traveler as she was voluminous a letter writer, and was always hurrying off for some new part of the world. London and Paris she knew extremely well, she spent a winter of study in Germany, and the less-known countries of her young days, such as Spain, Palestine, the Nile country, Corsica, Mexico, all were explored by her with keen enjoyment, and were written about to all her friends at home, to their equal entertainment and instruction, we may be sure. It is to all these friends that we are indebted for the published volume of letters, because all they found their own particular letters from Miss Hale so valued as to warrant the destroying of few of them.

Besides being desirable for the unique descriptions of places she has visited, Miss Hale's letters provide us with many of what would be called nowadays, interesting anecdotes of famous persons. Breakfasts with James Russell Lowell and his wife, in Paris, a state reception of President and Mrs. Cleveland, in the Blue Room at the White House, followed by a quiet tea-party with Mrs. Cleveland and a few others, meetings with Emerson in Boston, all these are of so much more interest today, even than when she wrote about the events. But the crowning personal recollection is of herself and Frank Sanborn, in Chicago, cracking jokes about Boston. There could be no better guarantee that one is the possessor of a true sense of humor than to be a Bostonian and to be able to crack jokes about your city! After this, one could expect anything from her, even her inimitable description of the Back Bay Station, the first time she entered it, when she says she "stood upon a blasted heath in a sort of tunnel, looked up a great ladder and saw a man at the top, with telescopes looking down."

Everything she did, everything she saw, and everybody she knew, she described with such a zest and pleasure as are rarely found. Her energy and her interest continued unabated all her long life. One of the happiest things about her must have been that she was never bored and that she never bored anybody. But, besides being ever ready to see the funny side of things and being always the best of company, one feels what an inspiration it was for young people to be with her, and that she somehow got them to care for the best in everything. This is revealed in her accounts of her house at Matunuck, which was always overflowing with nephews and nieces and their friends who loved being with her. In short, Susan Hale was a rare woman, whose friends were indeed fortunate in having her, and who should make many new friends through her letters.

AMERICAN PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST

"Historic Shrines of America." By John T. Faris. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2 net.

Devoted Bostonians, ardent New Yorkers and loyal sons of the South should be alike pleased with the consideration given to their own particular sections of the country by Mr. Faris. He has shown an admirably impartial spirit in conducting his reader-travelers through his "story of 120 historic buildings and the pioneers who made them notable." Indeed, so universal is the author's interest in places historic that one gets not the slightest inkling as to the location of his own ancestral halls, unless it be to wonder faintly why Princeton should be the only college given a chapter in the book. But the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Historic Shrines of America," George H. Doran Company, publishers.

The Emlen house, near Philadelphia

omission of many buildings of interest was intentional, as Mr. Faris tells us in his foreword—"To create a hunger for more" being his purpose.

In each of the eight districts which Mr. Faris has written of, he has singled out several representative churches, dwelling-houses or public buildings, and has sketched briefly the history of each and of the family most closely associated with it, from earliest times down to the present. He has quoted freely from old letters and documents, thereby enriching the human interest of his stories, and has used excellent illustrations. It is altogether a most worthy and far beyond the average, if somewhat lackeyed, type of book, half guide, half for stay-at-home readers. But why must this kind of guidebook always be too heavy and bulky to carry conveniently on the journey which it so alluringly urges one to take?

PORTRAITS DRAWN BY SIG. RAGGHIANI

"Sovran Principi e Personaggi Che Ho Conosciuto." By Angelo Ragghiani. Lelio Cappelli, Ld.

To write with success of celebrated people, whether their fame be due to birth, circumstance, or character, it is necessary to possess beyond discernment the gift of imagination. A mere consideration of traits or events, however ably analyzed, without the power to reproduce a background, whether of the past or present, whether chiefly concerned with recording the individual's estimate of the world, or the position he has made for himself in it, remains bare and unconvincing. The great charm of Signor Ragghiani's portraits as he has justly called them, apart from the highly interesting information they give of historic personages, some of them even now foremost actors on the world's stage, lies greatly in the fact that his journalistic impressions are invariably enriched and, so to speak, dramatized by his keen historic sense which, while never failing to recognize the connection between the old and the new, maintains steadily their relative proportion in the life of the individual.

There are two charming portraits, one of the Empress Eugénie and the other of M. Olivier, both tragically important actors in the France of 1870. Admirably drawn is the picture of the frail little lady who suddenly appears upon the stage, holding out one eager hand to the France of 1914, clinging with the other, her intense and martial patriotism undimmed by years of exile, to the France of 1870, "Your Majesty," the news is brought to her in this August of 1914, "war has begun between France and Germany." France had almost forgotten Sedan, but here there had been no forgetting. "I had waited for it for a long time. Oh, the Emperor! My country!" And side by side with the events of today there march the events of over 40 years ago.

Eugénie, no more than Olivier, doubted that the day of France would come. Olivier, who had declared that he entered the war in 1870 "with a light heart," and had spent the years, was spending them, when Signor Ragghiani went to visit him at his Palais de Passy in Paris, writing book after book in explanation to the world of his action. Olivier, who saw no France but the France which had trusted and then forever repudiated him in 1870, had ceased to be greatly concerned with Europe unless it were with what it might be thinking of his latest vision in vindication of his action 40 years ago. And yet, no less than Eugénie, his faith in France was undimmed. Though she had been the France of Robespierre and Sedan, was she not also the France of Austerlitz and

Jena? Truly, as Signor Ragghiani writes, it is to be regretted that the man who had seen the France of Sedan and had always preserved unswerving faith in the France of Austerlitz, was not to see the France of the Marne.

Before Italy entered the war, Signor Ragghiani visited the German Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the little palace of the Wilhelmstrasse, where orders were issued which neither the Bill-Platz nor Stamboul dared disobey. There was a stately aloofness about the Chancellor which, at that date, military events, if not diplomatic deeds, appeared to justify. One famous ill-considered public statement he had made; but now he was clad in that impenetrability which was to distinguish him until the Wilhelmstrasse saw him no more. Not even the skill of the astute journalist could startle or coax him to doff the armor of courteous detachment.

To some schools of thought the changes which the author advocates in the future government of India will doubtless appear revolutionary, although they would probably fail to satisfy the views of extremists who clamor for the establishment of full responsible government within a definite period. Mr. Vyasa Rao approaches his subject in a judicial attitude and from a constructive and practical point of view recognizing that the time is not yet ripe for the transfer to Indian representative bodies of the control hitherto exercised by the British, and that before such a transfer can take place it will be necessary to travel a long way on the road of constitutional development. He perceives the difficulties in the way of granting responsible government where social divisions are so marked and deep; but he yields to no one in his conviction that the development of self-government on right lines is a matter for the people, and accordingly he proceeds to discuss the lines upon which he considers this development should run.

Within the last few years considerable political concessions have been granted to India in the direction of the expansion of the legislative councils and the admission of Indians to the executive councils of the Viceroy and of the local governments and to the council of the Secretary of State, and speaking seven months before the promulgation of the Delhi Dispatch of August, 1911, Lord Hardinge admitted that these reforms required careful consideration. The grant of a larger measure of self-government to the provinces, until, to quote the third paragraph of that now famous dispatch, "At last India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all provincial affairs, with the government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of imperial concern," is, as Mr. Rao argues, the inevitable sequel of the reform scheme of 1909, just as the Montagu mission has been the inevitable outcome of the Delhi Dispatch. That the grant of such autonomy entails a plunge into federalism he vigorously denies, and he maintains that the granting of provincial autonomy must be preceded by that of a fuller measure of freedom and responsibility to the supreme government of India as a matter of political expediency and constitutional status, and he illustrates some of the anomalies arising from the absence of imperial autonomy.

The process of development and readjustment, however, which Mr. Rao advocates, is not a sudden departure from, but a natural development of the present conditions by giving greater importance to the non-official element in the council, but leaving to the future the decision of the question of the establishment of directly elected supreme and provincial houses of representatives in place of the present councils. The difficulty of dealing with the question of the franchise is illustrated, he contends, by Lord Morley's blunder in giving additional representation to Muhammadans as a separate community and by Lord Curzon's utilization of "the past supremacy of Muhammadans as a factor in present-day politics." The absence of a royal Viceroy, seeing that the princes of India rule over a third of its area, he considers political folly; but this is a difficult question in these democratic days and it opens up a wide vista of difficult problems in connection with the future relations between Great Britain and India.

Mr. Rao's views upon the type of provincial administration, the machinery for the administration of justice, district administration, village autonomy, education, and the public service generally, are instructive and well worthy of attention. He would like to see the best available British and Indian talent at the head of each provincial government and the adoption of a progressive plan of provincial administration, with every Province under the jurisdiction of a chartered High Court, recognizing the fact that nothing has promoted confidence in British rule in India so much as the High Court. He laments the disappearance of the village community and the creation of "a relentless form of centralized government" which have supplanted contentment with a sense of despair, and would give back to the villages much that has been taken from them, for, as Lord Morley described them in 1909, "the village in India has been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system."

His quarrel with the educational system is that the government has concentrated its attention upon the kind of education which supplies employees for its own service, neglecting elementary education and research and putting nothing in the place of the "indigenous system of primary education" that was ideally suited to the needs of the people. With his attack upon the examination system he will probably find many people in agreement.

The volume is, however, a well-reasoned study of a highly important political question, although Mr. Rao is not sparing at times in his criticism of British methods.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE WORKERS

"Fair Play for the Workers." Some Sides of Their Maladjustment and Their Causes. By Percy Stacey Grant. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., \$1.60 net.

One of the greatest results of the war will be the enlarged influence of the working classes, a result that will increase as reconstruction in the life of the nations develops. The mass of the people will have new power. Mr.

FORECAST OF INDIA'S FUTURE GOVERNMENT

"The Future Government of India." By K. Vyasa Rao, B. A. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 12s. net.

To some schools of thought the changes which the author advocates in the future government of India will doubtless appear revolutionary, although they would probably fail to satisfy the views of extremists who clamor for the establishment of full responsible government within a definite period. Mr. Vyasa Rao approaches his subject in a judicial attitude and from a constructive and practical point of view recognizing that the time is not yet ripe for the transfer to Indian representative bodies of the control hitherto exercised by the British, and that before such a transfer can take place it will be necessary to travel a long way on the road of constitutional development. He perceives the difficulties in the way of granting responsible government where social divisions are so marked and deep; but he yields to no one in his conviction that the development of self-government on right lines is a matter for the people, and accordingly he proceeds to discuss the lines upon which he considers this development should run.

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A BOOK OF THE SEA IN VERSE AND PROSE

"A Book of the Sea." Selected and arranged by Lady Sybil Scott. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d. net.

It is little wonder that of the making of anthologies there is no end, and, though the compiling of an anthology is purely a matter of personal preference and there is no reason why each one of us should not produce our own compilation, we often have reason to be grateful to others for undertaking the task on our behalf. Just as in every collection of poems and extracts from prose there will be certain passages which will make a stronger appeal to some of us than to others and which may find the strength of their appeal even in our passing moods, so there are some anthologies which we especially treasure because they have sifted for us the corn from the chaff. As Chaucer says,

Me list nat of the chaf, ne of the strew,
Maken so long a tale as of the corn.

It may be said truly of Lady Sybil Scott's selection of poems and passages that she has been successful in sifting the corn from the chaff, while the variety of the collection, which includes some representative French and Italian poems, adds to the interest of her work. To an island race, such as the English, the appeal of the sea is deep, stirring in its strength, and "A Book of the Sea" will be peculiarly welcome. From the point of view of pleasing her readers the great extent of the field of choice perhaps did not make the compiler's task the easier; but, after all, if we admit that personal preference is the basis of such compilations, they derive no little share of the interest they arouse in us from the insight they give into the compiler's critical judgment and taste; and the evidence of its correctness in this volume is convincing. So rich is English literature in poetry upon the sea as well as in verse, which cannot rightly claim to be included in the category of poetry, that a vast library of anthologies might be compiled from it. Such a library exists in part in the reprints of the Hakluyt Society, the "Sailor's Garland" of Mr. Massfield, the "Naval Songs and Ballads" of the Navy Records Society, and the "English Garner" of Professor Arber, to mention only a few collections.

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There be triple ways to take, of the eagle
Or the snake,
Or the way of a man with a maid;
But the sweetest way to me is a ship's
Upon the sea.
In the heel of the North East Trade,
Can you hear the crash on her bows,
dear lass,
And the drum of the racing screw,
As she ships it green on the old trail,
our own trail, the out trail,
As she lifts and scends on the Long
Trail—the trail that is always new?

Vivid actually this, and not pretty pretense.

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Out of a desire to have the facts of the world war put before the pupils in the schools under his charge, grew the two little books which William L. Nida, a superintendent of schools in Illinois, wrote first for his teachers, and has now published—"Story of the World War," and "Side Lights on the War" (Hale Book Company, Oak Park, Illinois). The first comes up to July, 1918. The second endeavors to put some of the great questions of the day, arising out of the war, into form for discussion in the class room. The books are suited, in the hands of a judicious teacher, for any grade where history is taught, and well adapted to achieve the author's wish to make the boys and girls understand the part their country is taking in world affairs.

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A BOOK OF THE SEA IN VERSE AND PROSE

"A Book of the Sea." Selected and arranged by Lady Sybil Scott. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 7s. 6d. net.

It is little wonder that of the making of anthologies there is no end, and, though the compiling of an anthology is purely a matter of personal preference and there is no reason why each one of us should not produce our own compilation, we often have reason to be grateful to others for undertaking the task on our behalf. Just as in every collection of poems and extracts from prose there will be certain passages which will make a stronger appeal to some of us than to others and which may find the strength of their appeal even in our passing moods, so there are some anthologies which we especially treasure because they have sifted for us the corn from the chaff. As Chaucer says,

Me list nat of the chaf, ne of the strew,
Maken so long a tale as of the corn.

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THE HOME FORUM

For It Was Day

On the night of the 31st of July I departed from Seville upon my expedition, going on board one of the steamers which ply on the Guadalquivir between Seville and Cadiz.

It was my intention to stop at San Lúcar, for the purpose of recovering the chest of Testaments which had been placed in embargo there, until such time as they could be removed from the kingdom of Spain. These Testaments I intended for distribution amongst the Christians whom I hoped to meet on the shores of Barbary. San Lúcar is about fifteen leagues distant from Seville, at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, where the yellow waters of the Guadalquivir unite with the blue. The steamer shot from the pier, the quay, or wharf, at about half past nine, and then arose a loud cry—it was the voices of those on board and on shore wishing farewell to their friends. Amongst the tumult I thought I could distinguish the accents of some friends of my own who had accompanied me to the bank, and I instantly raised my voice louder than all. The night was very dark, so much so indeed, that as we passed along we could scarcely distinguish the trees which cover the eastern shore of the river until it takes its first turn. A calima had reigned during the day at Seville, by which is meant exceedingly sultry weather, unrelieved by the slightest breeze. The night likewise was calm and sultry. As I had frequently made the voyage of the Guadalquivir, ascending and descending this celebrated river, I felt nothing of that restlessness and curiosity which people experience in a strange place, whether in light or darkness, and being acquainted with none of the other passengers, who were talking on the deck, I thought my best plan would be to retire to the cabin and enjoy some rest if possible. It was near daybreak when I awoke; we were then about two leagues from San Lúcar. I arose and looked towards the east, watching the gradual process of dawn; first the dull light, then the streak, then the tinge, then the bright blush, till at last the golden disk of that orb which giveth day emerged from the abyss of immensity, and in a moment the whole prospect was covered with brightness and glory. The land smiled, the waters sparkled, the birds sang, and men arose from their resting places and rejoiced; for it was day.

"Behold the morning sun
Begins his glorious way;
His beams through all the nations
Run.
And life and light convey.
But where the Gospel comes,
It spreads divine light;
It calls dead sinners from their
tomb,
And gives the blind their sight."
From "The Bible in Spain," by
George Borrow.

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"The Mediator"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE idea of a mediator, or one who intervenes between two separated parties to effect unity, is almost entirely associated in the public mind with religion, and with one individual, that is, Christ Jesus. In secular affairs, other words are used to express this idea, and so the word mediator has become popularly almost synonymous with Jesus. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, uses the word in this sense, writing as follows of Jesus, on page 313 of Science and Health: "Wearing in part a human form (that is, as it seemed to mortal view), being conceived by a human mother, Jesus was the mediator between Spirit and the flesh, between Truth and error."

This fact indicates more cogently, perhaps, than any other, that humanity believes that a complete separation has taken place between cause and its effect, and popular theology has attempted to bridge this gap by imputing the sacrifice of the material body of Jesus on the cross with a mystical meaning and a vicarious propitiatory efficacy.

So long as men were satisfied with the anthropomorphic view of God, this explanation passed muster fairly well, but when this view began to give place to a better and more spiritual idea, and the old personal aspect of a limited God began to change into the recognition of God as cause or Mind, it could not stand the test of logic, and its disappearance has been temporarily the source of much disturbance in human thought. "As the crude footprints of the past disappear from the dissolving paths of the present, we shall better understand the Science which governs these changes, and shall plant our feet on firmer ground." (Science and Health, p. 224.)

The revelation made by Christian Science that God is cause or Mind, is followed necessarily by the recognition that this cause must be one with its effect, this Mind one with its ideas. That the two are inseparable is not difficult of comprehension in theory. It is when it becomes necessary to reduce the statement to practice that the difficulty begins, for the most obvious deduction from experience would seem to be that what is commonly supposed to be the effect of this spiritual cause, that is, the material universe, is entirely unlike its origin and appears to be completely separated from it. And there, no doubt, in the effort to make matter the effect of Spirit, is the rock upon which the theological ship split many centuries ago. Christian Science steers a true course, however, and states unequivocally that if the cause of the universe is spiritual, then the effect must be spiritual too, and inseparable from it, and hence Christian Science upholds the spirituality of the universe, including man, as the truth and reality of being.

In such a theory, it may be asked, where is the place of a mediator and what becomes of the Saviour's mission? The answer to that question is that in Truth there is no necessity, no office for a mediator, for God and His creation are at-one eternally. But in belief, where humanity appears to be wandering, closed in by the evidence of the senses at every turn, there is great need of a mediator to set it free from its false environment, and that this was the Saviour's mission is evident from what Mrs. Eddy says on page 350 of Science and Health: "Divine Truth must be known by its effects on the body as well as on the mind, before the Science of being can be demonstrated. Hence its embodiment in the incarnate Jesus,—that life-link forming the connection through which the real reaches the unreal, Soul rebukes sense, and Truth destroys error."

Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of how to make the divine available to the human, how to bring the absolute to bear upon the relative, and this is the problem which confronts each wayfarer in his journey out of Egypt into the promised land. That the problem is as old as Christianity, we have ample evidence in the New Testament where we find Paul's theory of justification by faith recorded side by side with James' theory of faith manifest by works. These two theories bear witness to the struggle which the early Christians had in their efforts to adjust the human to the divine. One of the first great facts stated by Jesus in his mission was that it was impossible to serve God and mammon, Spirit and matter, the divine and the human, and keeping that fact in view, it becomes more and more apparent that his whole aim and object was to give to the world spiritual ideas, spiritual activities and spiritual desires. The human side of his work was purely incidental to the other, it followed as a necessary consequence, but it was secondary not primary.

The difficulty with the student today, and it is a difficulty which causes a good deal of misunderstanding of Christian Science, is that he thinks he has to make some special effort in order that the spiritual may be made manifest to the human, whereas, really, he has only to think in terms of Spirit and to exemplify that thinking in his life, and there will follow as a necessary consequence, actions of the very highest order of humanity, as spontaneously as, in the old legend, flowers grew where Flora stepped. Flora did not have to pause to think that she must step here or there because a flower was needed at that particular spot, she just walked on and as she passed the flowers bloomed because they could not help it. So the genuine

disciple of Spirit does not have to pause to wonder if he must be human in this or that point, his humanity, in the highest sense of that word, must follow as a necessary result of his evangelized thinking. So every man should be, and eventually must be, a mediator in himself, in that he too becomes an instrument through which "the real reaches the unreal, Soul rebukes sense, and Truth destroys error."

John Quincy Adams' Discipline

Henry Adams, in his autobiography, tells of one of his earliest recollections with his grandfather, John Quincy Adams:

"All the more singular it seemed afterwards to him that his first serious contact with the President should have been a struggle of will, in which the old man almost necessarily defeated the boy, but instead of leaving, as usual in such defeats, a lifelong sting, left rather an impression of a fair treatment as could be expected from a natural enemy. The boy met seldom with such restraint. He could not have been much more than six years old at the time—even at the utmost—and his mother had taken him to Quincy for a long stay with the President during the summer. What became of the rest of the family he quite forgot; but he distinctly remembered standing at the house door one summer morning in a passionate outburst of rebellion against going to school. Naturally his mother was the immediate victim of his rage; that is what mothers are for, and boys also; but in this case the boy had his mother at unfair disadvantage, for she was a guest, and had no means of enforcing obedience. Henry showed a certain tactical ability by refusing to start, and he met all efforts at compulsion by successful, though too vehement, protest. He was in a fair way to win, and was holding his own, with sufficient energy, at the bottom of the long staircase which led up to the door of the President's library, when the door opened, and the old man slowly came down. Putting on his hat, he took the boy's hand without a word, and walked with him, paralyzed by awe, up the road to the town.

"After the first moments of consternation at this interference in a domestic dispute, the boy reflected that an old gentleman would never trouble himself to walk near a mile on a hot summer morning over a shadeless road to take a boy to school, and that it would be strange if a lad imbued with the passion of freedom could not find a corner to dodge around, somewhere before reaching the school door. Then and always, the boy insisted that this reasoning justified his apparent submission; but the old man did not stop, and the boy saw all his strategic points turned, one after another, until he found himself seated inside the school, and obviously the center of curious if not malevolent criticism. Not till then did the President release his hand and depart.

"The point was that this act, contrary to the inalienable rights of boys, and nullifying the social compact, ought to have made him dislike his grandfather for life. He could not recall that it had this effect even for a moment. With a certain maturity of mind, the child must have recognized that the President, though a tool of tyranny, had done his dispiriting work with a certain intelligence. He had shown no temper, no irritation, no personal feeling, and had made no display of force. Above all, he had held his tongue. During their long walk he had said nothing; he had uttered no syllable of revolting cant about the duty of obedience and the wickedness of resistance to law; he had shown no concern in the matter; hardly even a consciousness of the boy's existence. Probably his mind at that moment was actually troubling itself little about his grandson's iniquities, and much about the iniquities of President Polk, but the boy could scarcely at that age feel the whole satisfaction of thinking that President Polk was to be the vicarious victim of his own sins, and he gave his grandfather credit for intelligent silence. For this forbearance he felt instinctive respect. He admitted force as a form of right; he admitted even temper, under protest; but the seeds of a moral education would at that moment have fallen on the stoniest soil in Quincy, which is, as every one knows, the stoniest glacial and tidal drift known in any Puritan land.

"Neither party to this momentary disagreement can have felt rancor, for during these three or four summers the old President's relations with the boy were friendly and almost intimate. Whether his older brothers and sisters were still more favored he failed to remember, but he was himself admitted to a sort of familiarity which rather shocked him, for it must sometimes have tried the President's patience. He hung about the library; handled the books; deranged the papers; ransacked the drawers; searched the old purses and pocket-books for foreign coins; drew the sword-cases; snapped the traveling pistols; upset everything in the corners, and penetrated the President's dressing-closet where a row of tumblers, inverted on the shelf, covered the loss of the tumblers which her husband purloined for these hatcheries; but she made protest when he carried off her best cut-glass bowls to plant with acorns or peaches, to which she might see the roots grow, and which, she said, he commonly forgot, like the caterpillars."



North of Ogden, Utah

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vista After Vista of Ranges

Vista after vista of ranges behind ranges, their eastern faces glowing with the reddening evening light, the near foreground blue luminous in shadow, the western shoulders and crags, sometimes at the end of an incline a score of miles long, crowning in some heaven-piercing point in violet silhouette against the western heaven. So much may one see to start with for the mere trouble of walking to the observation platform of a train running north from Ogden, Utah. From their utter height of peak and dome and double top the hills come sliding down into the valley in long sweeping curves, and emerging from the blue luminousness of shadow, as they come into full sunlight, take their local color of hazy gold. On this level, the occasional aspens, turned by the first frost, blaze in orange vermillion, the brighter for the gray undertone of their bare stems and branches. The easy heaves of the valley floor, rounding rhythmically in unending variety, show golden in the sun, and in the shadow blue, that unique blue-violet haze shot with unisolated, felt not seen, points of coppery golden light, peculiar to Utah. When to all this is added a quiet stream, pine fringed, in alternation with cottonwoods, alders and willows, orange and pale gold with frost, whose still water shows again the splendor of color above, there comes to the beholder a still, deep feeling of the presence of great things. The distant pass through which the train has come is full of golden light. A curve, and it is lost, and no eye can see where through or at what point passage was made of the hills which shoulder their way against the sky in long procession.

Marco Polo's Account of Japan

Zipangu is an island in the eastern ocean, situated at the distance of about fifteen hundred miles from the mainland or coast of Manji. It is of considerable size; its inhabitants have fair complexions, are well made, and are civilized in their manners. Their religion is the worship of idols. They are independent of every foreign power, and governed only by their own kings. They have gold in the greatest abundance, its sources being inexhaustible, but as the King does not allow of its being exported few merchants visit the country, nor is it frequented by much shipping from other parts. To this circumstance we are to attribute the extraordinary richness of the sovereign's palace, according to what we are told by those who have access to the palace. The entire roof is covered with a plating of gold, in the same manner as we cover houses or, more properly, churches, with lead. The ceilings of the halls are of the same precious metal; many of the apartments have small tables of pure gold, of considerable thickness; and the windows also have golden ornaments. So vast, indeed, are the riches of the palace that it is impossible to convey an idea of them. In this island there are pearls also in large quantities, of a pink color, round in shape, and of great size, equal in value to, or

even exceeding that of the white pearls.

Of so great celebrity was the wealth of this island, that a desire was excited in the breast of the grand khan Kublai, now reigning, to make the conquest of it, and to annex it to his dominions. In order to effect this, he fitted out a numerous fleet, and embarked a large body of troops, under the command of two of his principal officers, one of whom was named Abaccaitan, and the other Yamsanin. The expedition sailed from the ports of Zai-tun and Kin-sai, and, crossing the intermediate sea, reached the island in safety; but in consequence of a jealousy that arose between the two commanders, one of whom treated the plans of the other with contempt and resisted the execution of his orders, they were unable to gain possession of any city or fortified place, with the exception of one only, which was carried by assault, the garrison having refused to surrender.

It happened, after some time, that a north wind began to blow with great force, and the ships of the Tartars, which lay near the shore of the island, were driven foul of each other. It was determined thereupon, in a council of the officers on board, that they ought to disengage themselves from the land; and accordingly, as soon as the troops were reembarked, they stood out to sea. The gale, however, increased to so violent a degree that a number of the vessels foundered. The people belonging to them, by floating upon pieces of the wreck, saved themselves upon an island lying about four miles from the coast of Zipangu. Those of the Tartars who remained upon the island where they were wrecked, and who amounted to about thirty thousand men, finding themselves left without shipping, abandoned by their leaders, and having neither arms nor provisions, expected nothing less than to become captives or to perish; especially as the island afforded no habitations where they could take shelter and refresh themselves. As soon as the gale ceased and the sea became smooth and calm, the people from the main island of Zipangu came over with a large force, in numerous boats, in order to make prisoners of these shipwrecked Tartars, and having landed, proceeded in search of them, but in a startling, disorderly manner. The Tartars, on their part, acted with prudent circumspection, and, being concealed from view by some high land in the center of the island, whilst the enemy were hurrying in pursuit of them by one road, made a circuit of the coast by another, which brought them to the place where the fleet of boats was at anchor. Finding these all abandoned, but with their colors flying, they instantly seized them, and pushing off from the island, stood for the principal city of Zipangu, into which, from the appearance of the colors, they were suffered to enter unmolested.

When the King was apprised of what had taken place, he was much afflicted, and immediately gave directions for a strict blockade of the city, which was so effectual that not any person was suffered to enter or to escape from it, during the months that the siege continued. At the expiration of this time, the Tartars, despairing of success, surrendered upon the condition of their lives being spared. These events took place in the course of the year 1264. —From Marco Polo's "Travels."

The Hermit

Here in my hut
I have perused with all my sense the earth,
And never once out of this valley gone.
I think, better I know the world than those

Who take abroad, into strange lands,
small minds.
And choke their wonder,—
Voyage the warm seas, where mild as mercy blow
Molucca breezes from the nutmeg woods, . . .
Adventuring into the northern night,
To roam the haunted frosts, and hear
far off
Ice-thunder round the pole, the
shouldering flocks.
As farmers put heapt trash in an
empty barn
They store in corners of their memories
Lumber from all the climates. . . .
But I, still staying in this upland hollow,

Where the earth gets up in royal attitudes
About me, sovereign for leagues, the
first ground
The weather treads on, visiting the
plains,
Do better with my hills and silences.
That mountain yonder—look how the
fells rise
And lift themselves endeavoring, till
they achieve
Power upon space and a ken not disturbed.
The unconcerned summit of gray stone,
Aloof in its own wisdom, greatly calm:
And not a tree to break the mighty
swoop
Up into the middle sky, the whole
upheaval
Plain to be seen.

Besides,
I have the continual workings of the air.
Who, that is wise, has ever tired of
these?
Never an hour has been, since I came
here,
That I could look upon nor be
amazed. . . .
—From "The Fool's Adventure," by
Lancelotti Abercrombie.

Pines in the Desert

They are strong, those pines. Their soft and low-toned converse is the pent-up quietness of force. . . . Their shade is dark and cool, their every whisper music, their green a blessed thing, and the aid they give to man is far beyond all computation in a land where other forests do not thrive. They are not cheerful in a common way; their looks are somber, and their shade too deep. But there is a quiet, a reposeful peace beyond light joy, and when you seek for that, the pines stretch forth their shadowed arms to fold you closely in. . . . They rear their dark green shoulders up above the gray green chaparral, saving the country from the stain of being but a waste of brush. Where an old placer dump would lie an ugly scar on nature's face, springs up a clump of straight brown boles holding aloft thick plumes of long green needles, crowning the bare and rocky mound with shafts of sylvan beauty. They are not pretty—far too big for that. Their steadfastness, their calm, unswerving growth, will shame all littleness, and where the giants of that

mighty race rear their proud tips in lofty majesty, drinking in sunlight from the blue toward which they are advancing, or where they stand like warriors of old against the fiercest blows, there weakness may not comfortably dwell, nor aught of littleness, —Orville Leonard.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Peace That Will Stand

THERE is apparent misconception, in some high political quarters in the United States, with regard to the question now uppermost in the thought of the world. A few weeks ago this country, in common with the allied nations, was engaged in war, and, in common with the Allies also, was pledged to continue in the war until such time as the conditions necessary to the establishment of a satisfactory and permanent peace should be reached. All of the nations opposed to the Central Powers had repeatedly declined to enter into any negotiations looking to a peace agreeable to the enemy, to a peace of compromise, or to a peace that promised to be less than final. All were ready to carry on the war indefinitely, rather than yield in the slightest degree to those governments, those influences, or those individuals responsible for bringing on the war.

When Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria toppled and fell, and when Germany collapsed, the United States was only beginning to get its pace, only beginning to fight. A mere fraction of its man power had reached the actual front. The nation was piling up munitions and supplies at a tremendous rate. Like all of its associates in the war, of course, it desired peace, but it was not in a hurry to make peace. Quite the contrary. Having entered the conflict it was determined, for its own part, to continue in it until militarism should beg for mercy, and until, with the Allies, it should be in a position to prevent the recurrence of such a crime against humanity.

Nobody, not even the most constant and bitter political opponent of the Wilson Administration, demanded a hasty peace in the early days of last November. In fact, speaking broadly, everybody in the United States felt that peace was hardly to be expected for six months, or possibly a year, and all things were adjusted accordingly. The German appeal for an armistice, however, came suddenly, and Germany's acceptance of humiliating conditions followed with surprising alacrity, the consequence being a cessation of hostilities far in advance of the time contemplated by the governments on the allied side, or expected by their peoples.

But because there was a hurried armistice it does not follow that there should be a hasty peace agreement. The hurried armistice was brought about by the craven surrender of everything by Germany, even her boasted national pride. It was as if a burglar or a highwayman, finding his escape cut off, threw up his hands and begged for terms. The law is always ready to bring a criminal to the point of surrender, but it is never in an indecent hurry to try him. It takes a deliberate, dignified course, its principal aim being to determine how justice shall be meted out to him. Society, which stands behind the law, would not be pleased to find the courts rushing their proceedings so as to accommodate the criminal. The argument that the criminal nations will suffer if peace is not hurried is about as sound as would be the plea that to keep a criminal in jail, or under bonds pending trial, would be to interfere with his business affairs.

It is not merely peace that the world wants today, but a peace that will be lasting, and there is no way in which such a peace can be secured save through an alliance between the nations that desire it and have the power to enforce it. The foundation for a universal and a permanent peace must be laid before a peace entered into with the nations, or the peoples, recently in arms against civilization can have anything to rest upon. In the past, peace has nearly always been made on the basis that the nation injured was in as great a hurry for it as the nation which had done the injury. There have been international peace councils in which the prevailing sentiment on one side was one of satisfaction over a victory and the advantages that went with it; on the other side, one of hope that the terms would not be worse than might be borne. If the nations immediately concerned could only settle the terms for a treaty between them, providing incidentally for some little things wanted by the neutral attendants at the council, the treaty was signed, the victim nation shook hands across the table with the victor, congratulations on the reestablishment of peace went around, everybody smiled, those who instigated the war, whether defeated or triumphant, were usually permitted to return to or remain in their capitals, and the people who paid the bill, whether their side lost or won, were told to forget all about war until the next time.

It is the understanding now that all this is to be done away with; that there is involved something more than a speedy resumption of business, a quick return to pre-war conditions; something more even than geographical boundaries and the size of indemnities to be considered and determined. This time, so the greater part of the world is led to understand, a far more important consideration than a hasty settlement is to be a righteous one. Unless the good resolutions with which the nations favorable to a league have been inspired shall be abandoned, there will sit at Versailles a Peace Conference which will have before it nothing more pressing than the prevention of war in the future.

To prevent war in the future there must of necessity be a just peace in the present, but a just peace in the present will be subject to attack and disturbance in the future unless it shall have behind it the support of powerful and justice-loving nations. It will not do now to leave the big questions alone until the little ones are settled. It will not do to lay aside difficult questions until the simple ones are out of the way.

The vital questions have got to be settled some time, and in all history there has never been a time for their settlement so opportune as the present. The world should never more be left unprotected, even temporarily, against criminal or outlaw nations. The nations that were prepared to carry on the war indefinitely should now be

prepared to give all the time necessary to the making of a peace that will be lasting because righteous, wisely framed, and thoroughly buttressed.

Literature in 1918

THE undeniable fact that the past twelve months have not witnessed any literary work of outstanding mark, although several books could be named which attain high rank in their particular branch of literature, in no manner justifies the conclusion that the outlook for literature is dark. In the direction of mere output it may appear remarkable that so much activity has been shown in the publishing world, when confronted with obstacles which it has been increasingly difficult to circumvent. The full effect of the great issues which have claimed the preoccupation of men's thoughts during the past four and a half years will not be revealed in all its completeness for many a day, but the stimulus of these issues has shown itself, amongst other directions, in the awakening of thought to some of the more glaring and obvious evils affecting society, with the result that this awakening has found expression in attempts to outline the direction which amelioration of these evils should take. Those whose thoughts have mainly been occupied in contemplating the actual struggle between two ideals, which has found its superficial expression in widespread destruction and disunion, have given vent to their feelings in poetry which, in many cases, has shown unquestionable poetic fervor. Others, less preoccupied by the struggle and more intent upon the aftermath, have turned their attention toward the problem of the world's regeneration and social reconstruction. In these two directions the literary output has been extensive, although with few exceptions unproductive of anything striking.

But has there ever been a period in the world's history when greater issues have stirred mankind to self-expression? The world, or at least the thinking world, is desiring and expecting a stronger bond of sympathetic union between man and man. The doors and windows of the human mind are now being thrown open for the entry of what is noble and beautiful, and the thinker and the poet have before them a world of complex activity and amazing potentialities such as mankind has never previously witnessed. The issues which stirred Greece and Rome to their depths, and gave to the form and content of their literature a power of expression which is the wonder of the ages, were but as ripples upon a sleeping ocean to the storm-tossed issues of today. The one factor which preeminently is stirring men, unconscious though they may be of it, is the desire for a fuller expression of life, and that desire must come to fruition in a greater mental activity. So one is justified in looking confidently for a great literary re-birth. The deepest intuitions of men cannot be stirred without some visible effect, and one is entitled to look for that effect in the literature of the near future. Imagination has never before received such impulse as moves it today, in the direction which must bring the world much nearer to knowing all it needs to know and do.

If analogy is permissible from the history of Greece and Rome and of the Elizabethan age, the prospects of literature are indeed encouraging. Virgil, in whatever age he might have lived, would probably have been a great poet, but his poetry will live so long as civilization endures because he was called upon to keep alive a new spirit, the seed of which had been sown a century or more before he began to write. His hopes were centered upon the dawn, as he and many others believed, of a new era of self-discipline and self-sacrifice, which would restore to Rome the old virtues which distinguished her before she had become engulfed in materiality.

The expansive times of the Elizabethan age, which synchronized with a great revival of education, have their parallel in England today, where a new era of education is arising, and it is arising in other countries in a way which should link together in a firmer bond, not only all classes, but all peoples. In its widest acceptance, literature is a universal heritage; it knows no borders, and in an educated democracy, which alone can be an efficient democracy, literature should flourish anew, nurtured on the higher intuitions of a world which has witnessed, though it has not yet recognized, the bankruptcy of materialism. Great literary outbursts come but once in a while; if the new summer of literature which one is justified in looking for is not illuminated by the splendor of isolated genius, there is no need to repine. The predominance of a common ideal, together with the enjoyment of a fuller political liberty and opportunity for the expression of the things of the spirit, can scarcely fail to produce a volume of literature which will strike a higher note than that of the past, and will satisfy men's most vital desires. The conditions of modern civilization have fettered, instead of enlarging, the faculties of the bulk of humanity; under the new conditions, which promise to remove some, at least, of the slavery to false ideals, and to strengthen social unity, the new literature will no longer be only the voice of the few.

Civil Service in Australia

THE recent report on the civil service in the Commonwealth of Australia, issued by the Public Service Commissioner, is deserving of careful consideration. The commissioner draws attention to the fact that there is, and has been for some time, a serious lack of successful candidates for junior clerkships. So much is this the case, indeed, that in New South Wales, at no time since the establishment of federation, has the number of competitors for appointment as clerk been such as to furnish appointees to the number and of the caliber necessary for the efficient and economical conduct of the departments.

The situation is, of course, a highly unsatisfactory one. The junior clerk of today will be the senior clerk of tomorrow, and, as a matter of fact, he represents the foundation of the whole civil service system. The caliber and ability of the junior clerk must, in time, govern the caliber and ability of the whole service, and so it is a matter of the utmost importance to attract to the position of junior clerk the very best ability obtainable. It

is not improbable that, as the report seems to indicate, the root of the difficulty will be found to lie in the question of the entrance examination. Those who are most familiar with examinations of all kinds are most ready to admit that at best they are only a very rough and ready test of ability, and often, if rigorously adhered to, have the effect of excluding those who are most fitted for the work to which the examination represents an entrance. Examinations of some kind are, of course, necessary, but there is a growing conviction that they should be of the broadest possible nature, and that they should not be the only test allowable of fitness for the position involved.

In these circumstances it is particularly welcome to find that the Australian Government is prepared to make a considerable concession in regard to the civil service by throwing open the office of junior clerk to all returned soldiers who have passed a prescribed examination conducted by a university or other public examining body in any part of the British dominions. The concession seems to be an especially wise one. The object of the ordinary entrance examination is, of course, simply to secure a certain standard of education in the broadest sense, and many of the subjects required are such that the candidate, a year after having passed the examination, would probably be unable to pass it again without once more bringing his information up to examination standard. He, however, still retains the training which the study of these subjects has involved. This training and this assurance of education are afforded by any examination of recognized standing, and the federal government might be well advised to extend the present concession to returned soldiers to anyone else, otherwise qualified, who desired to enter the civil service.

How Chicago Dealt With Anarchy

FOR more than a decade before the night of May 4, 1886, serious labor troubles, often culminating in riots, had been frequent in Chicago. The working population of the young and rapidly growing city was being recruited from all quarters of the globe, and whole industries and entire sections were given over to certain alien elements in the population. There was a German district, an Irish district, a Scandinavian district, a Bohemian district, a Polish district, a Hebrew district, and so on.

A highway that was laid out through one of the principal manufacturing centers on the outskirts, and at the time somewhat beyond the line of municipal jurisdiction, was filled and maintained in a passable condition with ashes and cinders hauled from the furnace rooms of the great factories in the district. This highway came to be known as "The Black Road," and "The Black Road," in time, became the highway of the many thousands of workmen employed in the factories. Little by little "The Black Road" became a city street, and it retained this name long after it had begun to serve the purposes of a commercial avenue. There were, among the structures along the thoroughfares, halls in which workers met to discuss labor questions, and to air their grievances. Into these gatherings, in the course of time, intruded agitators of an extreme type, who, in and out of season, preached anarchy as the only cure for existing social conditions.

The anarchists had a newspaper organ known as the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the principal mission of which was to disseminate extreme doctrines among the industrial population, to excite class hatred, to promote strikes, and to provoke disturbance and riot. Strikes and riots became frequent along "The Black Road." The name of "The Black Road," in fact, became synonymous with anarchy. In the great railroad strike which spread across half the country in 1877, and led to immense destruction of property in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago, the authorities of the latter city found "The Black Road" to be one of the most difficult of the problems with which they were forced to contend.

Among the most violent of the anarchistic agitators were August Spies, editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*; Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert Parsons, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielding, and Michael Schwab. These men were persistent advocates of violence, notwithstanding that they had been repeatedly warned by the police that, in the event of a serious outbreak, they would be held personally responsible. They ignored all warnings, however, and, trusting largely in the political strength of their following, and even more in the seeming indifference of the public to their propaganda, they gradually succeeded in working upon, and in large measure controlling, the emotions of a great number of toilers.

A great strike on "The Black Road" was in progress during the month of April and in the early days of May, 1886. It was of anarchistic instigation, and the police had been attacked several times, in the course of their efforts to quiet disturbances growing out of it. The Mayor of Chicago, Carter H. Harrison, Sr., had issued orders interdicting the holding of public meetings pending the settlement of the dispute. In defiance of this, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* declared that meetings would be held, and that any interference by the authorities would be resisted. Especially was the Mayor insistent upon the suppression of a meeting announced to take place in Haymarket Square on the night of May 4.

The police had received orders to prevent this gathering at all costs. The anarchists declared that they would hold it at all hazards. The authorities temporized. The meeting was finally permitted. Speeches were made by some of the leading anarchists, from a wagon at the mouth of an alley extending into Desplaines Street, just south of Crane Brothers' manufacturing establishment. Large detachments of police were posted among the crowd. The Mayor, at a nearby police station, heard reports from the meeting. Bulletins generally had been reassuring. The gathering, although listening to incendiary speeches, was apparently calm and self-contained. One of the late reports delivered to the Mayor was to the effect that no incident worthy of mention was likely to arise from the meeting, and that everything was so tame as to seem to justify the retirement of some of the police detachments.

Samuel Fielding was speaking, and his speech was

to be the last one of the night. Without the slightest warning, and as he was delivering a peroration begging the proletariat to be firm in its stand, a bomb was hurled from the mouth of the alley into the crowd. This was followed by a fusillade of pistol shots. In the confusion the police opened fire on the crowd. Seven of their number and a score of participants in the meeting were immediate victims, while hundreds of people were wounded, trampled upon, or maimed.

For days Chicago was wrought to a high pitch of excitement and indignation. Indictments and arrests quickly followed. The trial of the Haymarket anarchists, with its tragic results, is one of the most noted in the criminal annals of America. Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Parsons paid the extreme penalty; Lingg anticipated it, and others were sent to the penitentiary.

The outstanding impression left by the whole affair was that responsibility rested with the authorities. There was not an hour, it was held, from the time when anarchy first showed itself in Chicago that public opinion would not have sustained the police in taking the most drastic measures to uproot and destroy it. Never again, Chicago pledged itself, would the red flag or the anarchistic speech be tolerated within its corporate limits. Anarchy in Chicago was then certainly crushed. For years it remained crushed. And the manner in which Chicago dealt with it has gone far to emphasize the fact that bombs are not necessary in a community where public opinion has its free and efficacious expression by means of ballots.

Notes and Comments

MUCH sand has run through the hour-glass since China and Tibet entered into relations with each other. There have been passages of arms and reconciliations in the years which have followed that remote period, and only recently a cessation of hostilities between the two ancient countries was announced in the European press. Will the event be followed by a state visit, as very many centuries ago when the Grand Lama visited Peking? He was received with exceptional honor by the reigning Emperor of China, Tou Timour.

THE courtiers thought altogether too much was made of the Grand Lama, and they proceeded quite frankly to tell him so. The president of Hanlin College, with all the courage of Chinese literati, took it upon himself to be spokesman for his countrymen. "You are a disciple of Fo," he said to the noble visitor, "and master of all the bonzes; and I am a disciple of Confucius and head of all the literati of this Empire. Confucius is not one whit less illustrious than Fo; therefore there is no need for so many ceremonies between us." The Grand Lama appears to have accepted the situation with great tact and sense, and to have readily fallen in with the attitude of the Chinese sage.

LORRAINE as a province on the marches of empires has heard the tramp of soldiers along her roads probably as often as any frontier country in the world. A disturbed countryside was noted in the Sixteenth Century by Erasmus, and in a letter written by him to More, from Brussels, he explains it had necessitated a change in his itinerary. He had intended traveling by Lorraine, but when he saw troops of soldiers in all directions and the peasants moving into the towns, and heard a report of a great military force on the point of arriving, he altered his plans. Arriving in Cologne, Erasmus fell in with some Italian envoys, and joined their cavalcade, but even so the journey had its risks.

AN ORGANIZATION, about five years old, that is not yet so widely known as it should be, is The Friends of Our Native Landscape, which numbers about 200 members scattered throughout the United States. Its purpose is to preserve the picturesque and beautiful bits of landscape in local neighborhoods when some shortsighted "march of progress" threatens to destroy them; and, as its membership naturally invites men and women of exceptional character and public spirit, its influence is greater than its numbers might indicate. These Friends of Our Native Landscape, one is glad to know, recognize the importance of the landscape artist in teaching men and women to see for themselves the natural beauty that is placed before them. It is to be hoped that the exhibition of American landscapes in color and etchings which is about to be held at the Chicago Art Institute will be shown also in other cities, particularly in the smaller places where art exhibitions rarely take place, and where many persons would be in quicker sympathy with the preservation of landscape beauty if they saw more pictures.

WHEN the political "bosses" sought to "shelve" Theodore Roosevelt by making him the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency, at the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, protested against the nomination. Whether or not he shared the general belief that he would be put aside politically by becoming Vice-President of the United States may never be known, but he did make it appear that he was really averse to taking the second place on the ticket.

MR. ROOSEVELT was a member of the New York delegation at the convention. Even at that stage of his career he enjoyed great popularity. It had been the custom of those in attendance at national conventions, as it is today, to give vigorous expression by cheers, applause, and other noise-making methods, to a "popular idol" when he made his appearance on the floor of the hall. It happened that the New York delegation occupied the very front rows of seats in the auditorium. In order to reach his seat Mr. Roosevelt was obliged to pass down the whole length of the hall. One day, in order to avoid the acclaim that was sure to arise, he ran almost the entire length of the long aisle, and shot into his seat, the broad "Roosevelt smile" illuminating his countenance as, so to speak, he outdistanced his applauders. But he did not prevent his nomination for the vice-presidency.